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# **CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS**

**VOLUME 8, No. 5, SEPT. 1972**

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## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Crime and Delinquency Abstracts is a publication of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. It is one of several publications issued by the Clearinghouse as part of its comprehensive mental health information service. Crime and Delinquency Abstracts contains abstracts of the current published scientific and professional literature and of current ongoing research projects. Investigators who are engaged in a research project on crime and delinquency are invited to send a summary of the project to the Technical Information Section, National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information.

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Carrie Lee Rothgeb, *Editor*  
Florence A. Summerlin, *Managing Editor*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
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# ABSTRACTS

91651 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Vilwotte, J.; Mendlewicz, J.; Piraux, A.; Stoguard, R.  
 ADDRESS: Centre de prevention du suicide Ligue Nationale Belge  
 d'Hygiene Mentale, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Suicide behavior, delinquency, and early parental loss./  
 TITLE: Comportement suicidaire, delinquance et perte parentale  
 precoce.  
 SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd. international congress of  
 social psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 182).

A research study investigated: 1) specific reasons for suicidal behavior; 2) delinquency as a result of losing a parent at an early age; and 3) characteristics of attempted suicides in delinquents. A questionnaire was administered to 1000 delinquents upon admission to a penitentiary followed by a brief psychiatric examination. The results showed that 84 had prior suicide attempt records. Of the remaining 916, a control group was formed in which each member was matched to an individual of the first group according to sex, age, nationality, and type of crime. A structured psychiatric examination was conducted with each member of both groups. Particular emphasis was placed on determining influence of parental loss during early childhood. In addition, the following factors were studied and evaluated: family situation, percentage of suicide by nationality, birth order, circumstances surrounding attempted suicide and relationship to delinquency, methods of attempted suicide as compared to a group of 148 suicides studied in the university hospital of Brussels, and type of delinquency and prior arrest record. The results were subjected to statistical analyses and are discussed in relation to similar studies. (author abstract modified)

91666 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hubbard, D. G.  
 ADDRESS: Dallas, Texas  
 TITLE: Aircraft skyjackers.  
 SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd. international congress of  
 social psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 218-219).

A psychiatric analysis of airplane hijackers finds that their behavior derives from psychiatric and medical problems, as well as complex social factors. General similarities are described in the areas of early development, parental situation, siblings, later development problems, and maturation difficulties centered about an unsuccessful masculine achievement. International psychiatric research and action is needed and the crime itself is viewed as highly infectious and communicable at deep psychological levels to men of all nations.

91690 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Scripcaru, Gh.; Branzei, P.; Pirozynski, T.; Selaru, M.  
 ADDRESS: Institut Medico-legal Jassy-Poumanie - Clinique de  
 Psychiatrie Hopital Socola, Iasi, Romania  
 TRITITLE: /Contribution of medico-legal psychiatry in criminology./  
 TITLE: L'apport de la psychiatrie medico-legale en criminologie.  
 SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd. international congress of  
 social psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 149).

By eliminating unilateral determinism, medical legal psychiatry makes its contribution to criminology by exploring pathological motives of crimes committed by mentally ill or normal persons who are subjected to stressful situations. The psychiatric examination is vital in that it identifies the presence or absence of psychopathological factors, determines attitudes, and details the criminal's personality structure. The findings are instrumental not only in placing the crime in proper perspective, but also in

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determining treatment for the mentally ill criminal. If man is to be considered a composite of biopsychosocial factors, then the medical and legal study of the interdependence of such factors is crucial to rehabilitation of the criminal. (journal abstract modified)

91718 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Persons, Roy W.; Marks, Philip A.  
 ADDRESS: Ohio State University, 410 West 10th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43210  
 TITLE: The violent 4-3 MMPI personality type.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 36 (2):189-196, 1971.

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) high point code pattern of 4-3 had been found to be associated with commission of violent acts. The 4-3 Ss in this study were compared with the 3 most frequently occurring other MMPI code types in a prison and with the institutional base rate for commission of violent criminal offenses. The 4-3 Ss committed significantly more violent acts than any of the other personality groups and significantly more violence than the base rates of inmates in general. The other 3 personality groups did not differ from the base rate. Of the 4-3 Ss, 85% had a history of violence. Personality variables such as guilt and anxiety, and race of the offender, were also investigated. 24 references. (Journal abstract)

91720 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Stein, Kenneth B.; Sarbin, Theodore R.; Kulik, James A.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, 3210 Tolman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720  
 TITLE: Further validation of antisocial personality types.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 36 (2):177-182, 1971.

A description of the 7 delinquent personality types previously derived is presented, based on the scores of 346 institutionalized delinquent boys on the following 4 dimensions: delinquent role, drug usage, parental defiance, and assaultiveness. Validation was tested in relation to 5 classes of psychological and social variables: family relations, verbal and intellectual achievement, self-acceptance, delinquency, and miscellaneous. A 3 year followup of police records as a measure of recidivism was also included. The significant findings were utilized as definitional characteristics in describing each of the 7 types. Several general findings emerged: a) a combination of typological pattern and magnitude of dimensional scores rather than either factor alone was a better predictor of future recidivism, and b) among milder delinquent types, race may be operating as a bias in determining incarceration. One of the directions for future research focused on the problem of discovering differential methods of intervention and behavior change in relation to the 7 types. 17 references. (Journal abstract)

91731 \$03  
 AUTHORS: McCollum, Sylvia, G.  
 ADDRESS: U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.  
 TITLE: Human relations problems in correctional systems.  
 SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.  
 SOURCEID: 24 (1):5-18, 1971.

Interpersonal problems in correctional institutions are discussed. Consideration is given to the tone of the institutions, the racial composition of the staff, the lack of sound education and training programs based on individualized needs, lack of dialogue between inmates and administration; and the institution's relations with the community. Responses by Louis H. Pronson; William F. King, and E. A. Taron are included.

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91735 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Colston, Marshall H.  
 ADDRESS: School of Social Work, Sacramento State College,  
 Sacramento, California  
 TRITITLE: /Human relations problem in correctional systems./  
 TITLE: Strategies for change.  
 SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.  
 SOURCEID: 24(1):54-68, 1971.

Three measures are recommended to alleviate human relations problems in California correctional institutions. They included 1) upgrading of education standards so that correctional personnel employed by the California Youth Authority with responsibility for education, training and rehabilitation of inmates have a bachelor's degree; 2) development of a centrally located training center for new staff which concentrates on training in treatment concepts related to human relation problems as well as the wide range of social, emotional and mental difficulties which militate against opportunities for rehabilitation; and 3) development of educational and training programs that are truly beneficial to the inmate in terms of his motivation, talents, and goals. Comments by George P. Roberts, Stanley V. Wright, and Joseph Kleine are included.

91985 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Thomson, Lorna; Morrice, Ken.  
 ADDRESS: New Medical Journals, Ltd., Clareville House, 26/27  
 Oxendon St., London SW1, England  
 TITLE: Is a psychiatrist of any real value in a prison service.  
 SOURCE: World Medicine (London).  
 SOURCEID: 5(21):46-47, 49-53, 1970.

A prison service psychiatrist in Scotland relates his personal experiences and comments on a government report on forensic psychiatry. Governmental programs and working environments in Scotland, Scandinavia, and California are compared. Forensic psychiatry is still a new discipline that is only currently achieving recognition and respect. However, great misunderstanding of its possibilities and its limits persists in the minds of the professions, the lay public, and governments. As a result, official support is tentative. The differing social backgrounds of the prison psychiatrist and his patients are one of the major problems to overcome. The help of other prison officials is indispensable; they talk the prisoner's language. Three recommendations made by the Scottish government Home Department are discussed and evaluated, along with some suggestions based on one official's experience.

91989 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Blackman, Nathan.  
 ADDRESS: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo.  
 TITLE: Precarious sexual identity as a factor in sudden murder.  
 SOURCE: Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality.  
 SOURCEID: 4(8):72, 77-78, 80, 83, 86-87, 1970.

The opinion is offered that doubts about sexual adequacy in adolescents may lead to rages culminating in murder. A sudden murderer even prefers to confess his crime rather than admit the psychic turmoil that precipitated it. The adolescent's apprehension and anxiety about his future sexual role become intensified by his inability to discuss with close adults his concerns about sexual adequacy. Taboos regarding masturbation, sexual curiosity, or guilt about sexual feelings lead to precarious sexual identity and further inhibit the sharing of worries with adults. He dares not reveal to another person his need for dependence on them. Instead, he tests loyalties so as to elicit rejection and the eventual rupture of whatever emotional or sexual ties he was able to form. Hostile, even sadistic, acts by adolescent homosexuals are not rare, for example. Their rage at their own ambivalence, unsureness, and their consequent embarrassment or guilt are readily projected onto the sexual partner, and may result in a lashing out and a wish to annihilate the person

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responsible for the confrontation. 10 references.

92108 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Tutt, N. S.  
 ADDRESS: St. Gilbert's School, Hartlebury, Worcs, England  
 TITLE: Towards reducing absconding.  
 SOURCE: Community Schools Gazette (Kent).  
 SOURCEID: 65(2):65-68, 1971.

Procedure of the reception of boys into St. Gilbert's School has been established in order to reduce absconding. Statistics for the years 1969 and 1970 do not categorically confirm that the reception procedure reduces absconding but it appears to have some influence on the absconding rates. 1 reference.

92109 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Dix, P. W.  
 ADDRESS: St. Nicholas House Remand Home, Enfield, England  
 TITLE: Some observations upon the 1969 act.  
 SOURCE: Community Schools Gazette (Kent).  
 SOURCEID: 65(3):101-105, 1971.

Observations are presented concerning the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the establishment of the 1969 Children's Act. In the field social services there has emerged a wider range and power to place children in future situations where training and guidance can best be applied. However, these functions have brought into being some urgent problems, concerning primarily training establishments and personnel. In the residential social services, it appears that many of the residential establishments are unable to cope with the great influx of care orders. In general the Children's Act has brought out a greater need for additional staff.

92140 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Milstein, Panny.  
 ADDRESS: 58 Lincoln Avenue, Whiteplains, New York  
 TITLE: From the New York APTO - special problems in treating female offenders: clarifying the patient's sense of identity.  
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).  
 SOURCEID: 15(1):16-20, 1971.

The case history of a female offender who had a long history of convictions, including some short prison sentences for being drunk and disorderly, prostitution and more recently 2 for arson is presented to illustrate how developing a goal, as well as the gradual struggle to overcome resistances in achieving it, structures therapy and helps to solve problems of identity. Offenders have as a rule not only insufficient awareness of and regard for the laws of society, but their concepts of themselves are confused and they lack planning ability and mental organization. To initiate therapy it is necessary to help the patient to formulate, or even to create in her socially acceptable goals, and then proceed to mobilize her internal resources to plan her life. Once an acceptable goal is agreed upon and is within her reach, anything leading towards it can be deemed to be rational behavior while anything else will be considered resistance.

92227 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Brennan, William C.; Khinduka, Shanti K.  
 ADDRESS: School of Social Service, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri  
 TITLE: Role discrepancies and professional socialization: the case of the juvenile probation officer.  
 SOURCE: Social Work.  
 SOURCEID: 15(2):87-94, 1970.

A study concerns the activities and role perceptions of juvenile

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probation officers, both MSW and non-MSW, in several juvenile courts in the Midwest. The study revealed that there was a gap between ideal and actual role responsibilities. Further, there was a distinction between the role perceptions of MSW and non-MSW workers. The MSW workers gave higher priority to the treatment and service aspects of their role, which was seen as being a function of their professional training. The implications of these findings for social work education are explored. 16 references. (journal abstract)

92253 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. \$1.68.

An overview of the increasing problem of youthful crime as it remains in contemporary America is presented. A profile is given of juvenile delinquency by defining the term and by stating the extent of delinquency. The causes of delinquency are discussed including the theories concerning the family, the community and school as contributing factors. The part that modern society plays in the role of delinquency is also reviewed. The prevention of delinquency and the present correctional system for juveniles are reviewed. 74 references.

92254 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: Profile of juvenile delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Van Dyke, H., Juvenile Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. ( p. 1-19).

An attempt is made to define juvenile delinquency, to describe its scope, and to summarize the characteristics most frequently reported in juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquency may be legally defined as the commission by anyone under 18 (or whatever age as established by state law) of an act which would be considered criminal when committed by an adult. There are also definitions of delinquency determined by the point of view of the persons expressing them. All available evidence indicates that the problem of delinquency is becoming larger each year. The Uniform Crime Reports for 1968 show the major delinquency violations handled by the police. A profile of the delinquent reveals the sex, age, family background, school status, type of delinquency committed, ethnic background and disposition and future most frequently reported for delinquents. 6 references.

92255 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: The causes of delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Van Dyke, H., Juvenile Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. (p. 20-35).

Theories explaining the occurrence of juvenile delinquency are presented, including theories emphasizing biological factors, emotional disturbances, and explanations emphasizing sociocultural factors. The role of the family, the community and the school in determining juvenile delinquency are discussed. 9 references.

92256 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: Delinquency and modern society.  
 SOURCE: In: Van Dyke, H., Juvenile Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. (p. 36-62).



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The general social climate in the United States is in focus as an alleged cause of juvenile delinquency. Some factors which may lead to the contribution to delinquency by society include: the opportunity factor, namely more leisure time and less responsibility for youth, and greater freedom of movement through the automobile; permissiveness and affluency; the widespread availability of alcohol and drugs; and the influence of the communications media on the impressionable young. Urbanization and suburbanization is discussed as a contributing factor to delinquency, many youths may experience a lack of controlling roots and tradition which often results in gang formation. 9 references.

92257 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: The prevention of delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Van Dyke, H., Juvenile Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. (p. 63-86).

The prevention of juvenile delinquency must be dealt with in 3 influential areas: the family and home; the school; and the community. The family and home life must be improved since most of the patterns of life that lead either to desirable citizenship or to delinquent behavior are formed here. Efforts to improve family life must be 2 pronged: for the long run society can continue and intensify efforts to prepare young people for the responsibilities of marriage and parenthood; and for now, more must be done to aid families in trouble. The school system, as the most influential social institution in the lives of children, must assume a responsibility for detecting early symptoms of maladjustment in children, for helping pupils who need special handling and counseling, and for providing a curriculum broad enough to satisfy those who do poorly in academic subjects. The community has an important role in the development of youth. Agencies that deal with youth must be expanded; personnel must be specially trained and adequate leisure activities must provide wholesome outlets for the energies of the young. 4 references.

92258 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Van Dyke, Henry Thomas.  
 ADDRESS: Ramsey High School, Ramsey, New Jersey  
 TITLE: The correctional system for juveniles.  
 SOURCE: In: Van Dyke, H., Juvenile Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: Boston, Ginn, 1970. 119 p. (p. 87-111).

An overview is made of the present correctional system for juveniles in the United States. Data is presented on the handling of juvenile cases. Methods of handling juveniles who are actually brought into the police departments include: release by the police department; release from the juvenile court; probation; foster homes; and commitment to an institution of correction. Newer approaches to the treatment of delinquents include work release programs, short-term rehabilitation centers, training centers, and improved prisons and reformatories. A milestone in the history of juvenile rights was erected in 1967, when the United States Supreme Court decided in the Gault case that "neither the Fourteenth Amendment nor the Bill of Rights is for adults only". A challenging plan for future action in the solution for delinquency is provided by the recommendations of the (1967) President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. 6 references.

92443 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Funker, Donald W.  
 ADDRESS: Division of Classification and Assignment, Missouri Department of Corrections, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101  
 TITLE: Commitments and releases: monthly statistical report: January 1970.  
 SOURCEID: 1970. 5 p.

A monthly statistical report is presented on commitments and releases of the Missouri Department of Corrections. Included is information on military service, education, grade achievement and IQ tests, offense classifications, and age group comparison to length of sentence.

92489      #03  
 AUTHORS:    Sadofsky, Stanley; Munk, Michael; Paniagua, Lita.  
 ADDRESS:    Center for Study of the Unemployed, Graduate School of  
              Social Work, New York University, New York, N. Y.  
 TITLE:      The impact of public policies on delinquent youth.  
 SOURCEID:   New York, New York University, 1970. 96 p.

The Center for Study of the Unemployed, a unit of New York University's Graduate School of Social Work conducted a curriculum development and training project on the educational and vocational needs of 14 and 15 year old probationers and parolees. A historical analysis was made of the youth labor force participation and public policy; literature on delinquency and employment is reviewed; and a survey was taken of New York State parole and probation officers. Youths of 14 and 15 are excluded from the labor force and from work programs such as Neighborhood Youth Corps, Jobs Corps and apprenticeship training because public policy requires school attendance until age 16. Short range recommendations included Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, work study programs, private schools, educational programs in correctional institutions, vocational high schools and drug rehabilitation services be made available to these teenagers and their arrest records be withheld from prospective employers. Long range recommendations include: work training alternatives to full time school attendance at 14 and a choice at age 16 between regular employment, school attendance or apprenticeship. 91 references.

92490      #03  
 AUTHORS:    Sadofsky, Stanley; Munk, Michael; Paniagua, Lita.  
 ADDRESS:    Center for Study of the Unemployed, Graduate School of  
              Social Work, New York University, New York, N. Y.  
 TRITITLE:   /The impact of public policies on delinquent youth./  
 TITLE:      Recommendations.  
 SOURCE:     In: Sadofsky, S., The Impact of Public Policies on  
              Delinquent Youth.  
 SOURCEID:   New York, New York University, 1970. 96 p. (p. 7-17).

Recommendations from a project which studied impact of public policies on delinquent youth are presented. It was found that 14 and 15-year-olds are excluded from the labor force and from work programs such as Neighborhood Youth Corps, Jobs Corps and apprenticeship training since public policy requires school attendance until age 16. Short-range recommendations include: Neighborhood Youth Corps, Job Corps, work study programs, private schools, educational programs in correctional institutions, vocational high schools and drug rehabilitation services should be made available to the youngsters and their arrest records be withheld from prospective employers. Long-range recommendations include work training alternative to full time school attendance at 14 and a choice between regular employment, school attendance or apprenticeship at 16. 4 references.

92491      #03  
 AUTHORS:    Sadofsky, Stanley; Munk, Michael; Paniagua, Lita.  
 ADDRESS:    Center for Study of the Unemployed, Graduate School of  
              Social Work, New York University, New York, N. Y.  
 TITLE:      The history of youth labor force participation and public  
              policy.  
 SOURCE:     In: Sadofsky, S., The Impact of Public Policies on  
              Delinquent Youth.  
 SOURCEID:   New York, New York University, 1970. 96 p. (p. 18-23).

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The history of youth labor force participation and public policy is reviewed. Emphasis is placed on 14 and 15-year-olds, especially those on probation or parole. Public policy changed as the country evolved from an agriculture society in the early Nineteenth century to industrialization in the late Nineteenth century to mass production technology in the Twentieth century. Today, the entry age of the labor force reflects the higher education and skill requirements of industrial employment. Census statistics reveals that of 7.5 million 14 - 15-year-old children, 7.4 million are enrolled in school and 1.2 million are in the labor force. Critiques of public policy deplore the fact that the U.S. keeps its youth in school longer than anyother nation to prepare them for a life of work and yet has a poor record of providing effective bridges between school and work for its youth. 15 references.

92492 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Sadofsky, Stanley; Munk, Michael; Paniagua, Lita.  
 ADDRESS: Center for Study of the Unemployed, Graduate School of Social Work, New York University, New York, N. Y.  
 TITLE: Survey of New York State parole and probation officers.  
 SOURCE: In: Sadofsky, S., The Impact of Public Policies on Delinquent Youth.  
 SOURCEID: New York, New York University, 1970. 96 p. (p. 24-29).

A survey was taken of New York State parole and probation officers to investigate the effects of public policies on 14 and 15 year old parolees and probationers. Typical youths in the survey differed depending on their residence. The youth's age, sex, race, nature of offense, employment, school status and socioeconomic status are described. The supervising officers reported that most of the youths had no clear conception of their future occupation, valued personal needs and acquisitions rather than work and education; had negative attitudes toward school; and preferred work to school or training. The officers felt school and training were more important than employment, favored public policies to reduce delinquency such as liberalizing work paper requirements and modifying entrance requirements of vocational high schools. 4 references.

92493 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Sadofsky, Stanley; Munk, Michael; Paniagua, Lita.  
 ADDRESS: Center for Study of the Unemployed, Graduate School of Social Work, New York University, New York, N. Y.  
 TITLE: Review of the literature on delinquency and employment.  
 SOURCE: In: Sadofsky, S., The Impact of Public Policies on Delinquent Youth.  
 SOURCEID: New York, New York University, 1970. 96 p. (p. 30-61).

The search of literature on the relationship between delinquency and employment was made in order to gain perspective for studying the vocational and educational needs of parolees and probationers under age 16. Factual evidence and opinions are reviewed: youth's attitudes toward work; laws affecting entry into labor force; model of work and work study programs that have been implemented in the United States and abroad; and recommendations by experts in child welfare on solutions to prepare youth as workers. 48 references.

92557 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kulkarni, Shri B. A.  
 ADDRESS: Satara District, India  
 TITLE: Probation and prohibition in India.  
 SOURCE: Samaj-Seva (Poona).  
 SOURCEID: 20 (12):13-17, 1970.

The question as to whether it is desirable to bar the application of the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, to the offenses is considered without entertaining any prejudice against prohibition offenders. The law in various parts of India on the point of probation and prohibition is discussed.



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Attempts are being made to effect reformation of offenders labeled incorrigible by the establishment of centers and institutions by the State Government. If the probation is extended to prohibition offenses, leaving discretion with law courts the prohibition will be successful. 11 references.

92593 \$03  
AUTHORS: Rutherford, Andrew.  
ADDRESS: Everthorpe Borstal, England  
TITLE: New careers for ex-offenders.  
SOURCE: Prison Service Journal.  
SOURCEID: 1:2-5, 1971.

The feasibility of obtaining work for exoffenders in correctional agencies, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, which have as a goal the betterment of the offender is discussed. Such career programs in the United States are evaluated in terms of applicability in England. It is concluded that developments within correctional agencies represent the coming together of offenders' demands to be involved in betterment, sociological theory and the application of the milieu therapy ideology to penal settings. Once these new career openings have been created for the exoffender, further and more fundamental organizational adjustments can be expected by the official agencies in relation to the offender as distinct from the exoffender. 18 references.

92595 \$03  
AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Family visits to prison: a survey by N.A.C.R.O.  
SOURCE: Prison Service Journal.  
SOURCEID: 1:13, 15, 1971.

A survey of the views of prisoners' wives -- giving a consumer's view of their visits to prison -- shows that visiting can be distressing. Natural emotional tension is made worse by security requirements, archaic buildings, shortage of staff and overcrowding. Particular difficulties arise for the supervising prison officers who have to maintain control over what is often a highly charged emotional situation which may involve them in preventing husbands and wives from displaying their love, anger or distress. Practical improvements in the visiting arrangements are suggested: more information for wives about journeys and facilities at prisons; issuing of travel vouchers with visiting orders; better provision for children; if rest and refreshment centers near prison gates are not possible, then at least bus type shelters for wives waiting outside; and more flexible security arrangements.

92601 \$03  
AUTHORS: Ferguson, A. Bruce.  
ADDRESS: San Diego County Probation Department, San Diego, California  
TITLE: Some kangaroo aspects of our juvenile courts.  
SOURCE: Journal of the State Bar of California.  
SOURCEID: 45(1):85-89, 1970.

An examination of juvenile court proceedings in California 2 years after Gault, concludes that many aspects of the process continue to wear the mark of Kangaroo proceedings. The failure of the legislature to require the participation of a trained prosecutor in such trials has the effect of depriving juvenile defendants of a fair and impartial trial. The natural thing in view of the rehabilitative purpose of juvenile proceedings is for the trier of fact to interject and, by helpful questioning of witnesses or by suggestions to the probation officer, to save the case, create a legally adequate record, and direct the proceedings to the desired conclusion. In San Diego County, 5485 delinquency (law violation) petitions were filed in 1967. In 1968, the number increased to 7646

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and according to San Diego County Juvenile Probation Department statistics for 1968, 6025 of these could have been charged as felonies if filed in adult court.

92617 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Minunni, L.  
 ADDRESS: Viale F. Crippi, 28, L'Aquila, Italy  
 TRTITLE: /Violence and obscenity in mass communication media./  
 TITLE: Violenza ed oscenita nei mezzi di comunicazione di massa.  
 SOURCE: Sessuologia (Torino).  
 SOURCEID: 11(3):148-162, 1970.

The possible relationship between violent and/or obscene elements in mass communication media and juvenile crime is investigated. Attention is first directed to press data concerning the spread of certain forms of mass media, and the dimensions of this phenomenon are assessed via the same source. The opinions of those concerned with the law, of religious authorities and the press itself relating to the existence of a supposed relationship between criminality and the mass media are examined. Note is taken of the contents of the specialist literature in a search for a reliable standpoint for use in the creation of a positive legislative policy. The material examined is divided into 3 time periods, corresponding to 3 different methods and levels of research: 1) Extending from 1929 to the fifties, though its effects continue as far as 1961, it is based primarily on the collection of opinions and of statistical inquiries often conducted with poorly sophisticated methods, obtaining answers that were often contradictory and generally unsatisfactory; 2) dealing with the short-term effects of violence or obscenity as analyzed by laboratory experiments; 3) long-term or accumulative effects, relying on statistical deductions from significant samples, refined data processing and forecasts as corollaries of the experimented laws. Notes on the laws of the Common Market countries are given and reference is made to some of the problems raised in Italy by the proposed reform of the censorship committees. 16 references. (Author abstract)

92731 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lipsitt, Paul D.; Lelos, David; McGarry, M. Louis.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, 58 Fenwood Rd., Boston, Massachusetts 02115  
 TITLE: Competency for trial: a screening instrument.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: 128(1):137-141, 1971.

The process of determining an accused person's competence to stand trial often causes indefinite commitment to mental hospitals. The competency screening test, a device for determining competency, was administered to 43 men who had been referred to a state hospital for determination of competency to stand trial. The majority who scored low on the test were indefinitely committed, while the majority who scored high were returned for trial. The test seems to facilitate screening procedures and avoids hospitalization of competent persons. 5 references. (Author abstract)

92737 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Newman, Charles L.  
 ADDRESS: Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania  
 TITLE: Personnel practices in adult parole systems.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 124 p. \$8.50.

A study which examined personnel practices in the adult parole systems through data obtained from many agency administrators throughout the United States is presented. Findings deal with the nature of organization for correctional service; organization of personnel for effective service; manpower selection in parole; induction and training of personnel; the university and the parole

system; and employment conditions in adult parole. It is hoped that these findings will assist agencies to move toward a more efficient and effective correctional process. 70 references.

92747 \$03  
AUTHORS: Perkins, Marvin E.; Bloch, Harriet I.  
ADDRESS: 10 Nathan D. Perlman Place, New York, N. Y. 10003  
TITLE: A study of some failures in methadone treatment.  
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.  
SOURCEID: 128(1):79-83, 1971.

A followup survey was conducted of 66 patients who had dropped out of a methadone maintenance program. Six had died since discharge. Of the 53 who were located and interviewed, 34 had been hospitalized for physical or mental conditions or for detoxification. Though 13 had not been arrested since discharge, the others accounted for more than 110 arrests, 78 incarcerations, and 63 convictions. Except among the 15 who were then institutionalized, with abstinence enforced, the use of heroin continued to be a dominant activity: only 2 were in methadone programs and only 2 had been abstinent for a significant length of time. It is believed that there should be a greater effort to retain addicts in methadone programs in order to improve their chances of rehabilitation. 1 reference. (Author abstract modified)

92802 \$03  
AUTHORS: Cochrane, Raymond.  
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan  
TITLE: Research and methodology: the structure of value systems in male and female prisoners.  
SOURCE: British Journal of Criminology (London).  
SOURCEID: 11(1):73-79, 1971.

A study attempts to relate a cognitively oriented value theory to criminal behavior. Direct comparisons were made between the value systems of criminals in prison and the value systems of a matched control group drawn from the general population, using Rokeach's Value Survey as an objective measure of value systems. It was concluded that there are important differences between the value systems of prisoners and nonprisoners; that prisoners appear to have a shorter time perspective and value those things that have immediate and personal relevance; prisoners value the characteristics of wisdom and self-control relatively highly, possibly because they see these as lacking in their lives; female prisoners exhibit a more "masculine" value system than female nonprisoners; and a knowledge of individual prisoners' value systems could be used for counseling and rehabilitation purposes. 4 references. (Author abstract modified)

92818 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lewin, Gertrud W.  
 ADDRESS: 203 Lexington Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts  
 TITLE: Social work in the psychiatric court clinic.  
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).  
 SOURCEID: 15(1):52-58, 1971.

Social work in the psychiatric court clinic is discussed, with emphasis on the fact that rehabilitation as well as justice, is a goal. Case histories are presented to illustrate the important role played by the social worker in the court clinic program. The aim of therapy is to socialize the offender, and this cannot be done in isolation. The delinquent patient is not only abnormal himself, but often living in undesirable circumstances and a member of a maladjusted family. Moreover his delinquency and its consequences are a severe burden on them. The summation of all these handicaps is what makes therapy of offenders such a hard task, but this should not deter us from treating them and developing more effective approaches by treating the family as well. Neither the probation officer nor the therapist of the delinquent can be expected to do this; it is the social worker who can provide support for the family and help the family to support the offender, or at least make life bearable for them till the delinquent normalizes. 1 reference.

92819 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Bennett, Michael C.  
 ADDRESS: John Howard Society of Vancouver Island, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada  
 TITLE: The need for a partnership in after-care.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 13(2):117-121, 1971.

Existing prison aftercare facilities in Canada are briefly outlined and some of their inadequacies are indicated. It is suggested that improvement and maximum effectiveness of the aftercare services can best be made through the injection of fuller acceptance and support of the present partnership of private and public aftercare agencies. Such a partnership must be based, for maximum effectiveness and efficiency, upon clearly defined roles and responsibilities, standards of performance and accountability, adequate financial resourcing, and acceptance by each party of the importance and contribution of the other. 13 references.

92866 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Burns, Henry, Jr.  
 ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois  
 TITLE: Tampering with the myths.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 12(2):122-132, 1971.

An extension of the dictionary definition of myth, an imaginary person or thing spoken of as though existing, is brought into modern day perspective and applied to the organization and administration of criminal justice. Thus a cure for crime is seen as a national "cause." The apprehension, prosecution, and confinement of offenders is the objective of those who call themselves members of the criminal justice system, including police, courts, and corrections. It is concluded that myths change more slowly than reality. In a sense a myth is a contradiction -- and when unrelated to changing reality -- helps to build up a completely false concept that is almost invulnerable to rational argument. As a result, actions based on changing reality seem immoral or criminal to those whose perceptions are still dominated by outdated myths. The problem of the legislator is to minimize the gap between myth and reality. 46 references.

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92886 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Johns, Donald R.  
 ADDRESS: Washington State Department of Institutions  
 TITLE: Alternatives to conjugal visiting.  
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):48-51, 1971.

The objections, alternatives, and problems pertaining to marital visits for prisoners are discussed. To state the case of conjugal visits more positively, it might be predicted that implementation of such programs might be expected when: 1) there are facilities available which could be converted satisfactorily and not too expensively to such use; 2) administrative interest in such a program is reasonably high; 3) opposition to such programs is neither strong nor actively organized; and 4) the practical problems can be carefully recognized, planned for, and managed. The family visit which is a step toward smoothing the transition to community living and authorized leave are suggested as possible solutions. Authorized leave could provide the administrative machinery for accomplishing these improvements in correctional programming, but there are 2 main deterrents to the development of such policies and practices: 1) Most penalties in current practice are measured in confinement time, and there is an expectation that this confinement will be continuous until parole. 2) There is a general sense that all offenders are dangerous at the time of conviction, and gradually become safe to be at large as their sentence moves toward expiration. For convicted persons who are safe to be at large at any time during confinement, or could be released from time to time without undue risks and for those prisoners who have intact marriages, authorized leave could serve as a rehabilitative tool throughout confinement and as a superior alternative to conjugal visits. 4 references.

92927 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lobenthal, Joseph S., Jr.  
 ADDRESS: New York City, N. Y.  
 TITLE: Rehabilitation as beating the rap: the structural ambivalence of correction.  
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):256-265, 1971.

The rehabilitation worker who tries to reconcile what he does with what he thinks his work is supposed to accomplish can do so only by ignoring certain realities that constitute the penal setting for his activities and other realities that define his client's world. By contrast, the client's insight into this world and his perspective on rehabilitation are unencumbered by the worker's ideology; they are determined experientially. The price paid for subordinating this insight and perspective to agency needs is the continuing inability of rehabilitation to extract from the penal system the resources and handling that would enable workers to pursue their professed goals more effectively and with less conflict. This subordination perpetuates a closed system whose main advantage is that it enables success to be defined and measured in terms of whatever official activities are occurring and in light of organizational needs. The assertion of client interests will occur as a result of realizing the extent to which continuation of the present system depends on client participation and cooperation. This assertion will produce new alignments, techniques consistent with goals, and ultimately revolutionary changes in the administration of criminal justice. 1 reference. (Author abstract)



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92935 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Leonard, V. A.  
 ADDRESS: Washington State University, Pullman, Washington  
 TITLE: The police records system.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 92 p. \$5.75.

The effective use of the police records system in the planning and control of police operations in the smaller department is outlined. The functions of such a system are useful in determining the nature, extent, and distribution of the police problems of crime, delinquency, vice, and traffic, and in determining the size and distribution of the force. A records system can be used to investigate crimes, to apprehend criminals through a study of their modus operandi, to analyze traffic accidents, to make administrative predictions, and to select personnel for assignment or promotion. The master case report and supporting reports of the investigative officer are described. The importance of the consolidated morning report, the monthly report, the annual report, and special studies is emphasized. Criminal identification facilities are vital to the smaller department. With the advent of electronic data processing, enormous information resources are being made available to the small police department. 21 references.

92962 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Griswold, H. Jack; Misenheimer, Mike; Powers, Art; Tromanhauser, Ed.  
 ADDRESS: Indiana State Prison, Indiana  
 TITLE: An eye for an eye.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. 288 p. \$6.95.

A series of essays, profiles, and sketches written by men who, though presently serving time in prison, have lived both in society generally and on the outskirts of so called decency is presented. With angry candor, 4 inmates now serving time in Indiana State Prison devastatingly portray the American penal system and how it threatens any hopes for peace, law, or justice in society today: the complete sham of so-called rehabilitation and education; the unjust disparities of sentencing; the absurdly capricious parole system; medical, recreational, and sexual iniquities; the corrupt politics of prison administration -- but most of all the continuing bestial acts of retribution that society inflicts upon the imprisoned. For the fact is that what prison does to the refugees from contemporary society called criminals, the violence perpetrated upon these unfortunates, is far greater, far more criminal and immoral and destructive than their original acts.

92977 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mangrum, Claude T.  
 ADDRESS: San Bernardino County Probation Department, San Bernardino, California  
 TITLE: The function of coercive casework in corrections.  
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):26-29, 1971.

The twofold concept of social control and social treatment in corrections is explained. One of the basic and most important tasks of the caseworker is to fit his treatment methods and techniques to the unique needs of his client. Coercive casework is the use of restraining and constraining legal authority in the processes of helping the offender to function in his social environment without resorting to illegal or antisocial behavior. This is, ideally, the underlying philosophy of establishing and enforcing specific conditions of probation and parole because those conditions are to be used for guidance of the client's behavior. It is concluded that behavior, illegal and antisocial, brings the individual into the correctional system, it is both behavior and the attitudes leading to it which must be changed.

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93015 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Duncan, Jane Watson; Duncan, Glen M.  
 ADDRESS: Rochester State Hospital, 2100 East Center Street,  
 Rochester, Minnesota 55901  
 TITLE: Murder in the family: a study of some homicidal  
 adolescents.  
 SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: 127(11):1498-1502, 1971.

Five cases are presented in which a homicidal adolescent's abrupt loss of control was associated with a change in his interpersonal relationship with the victim, together with a sequence of events progressively more unbearable and less amenable to his control. Criteria for assessing the adolescent's potential for homicidal behavior within the family are suggested. A history of parental brutality is a significant consideration. 9 references. (Journal abstract modified)

93062 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hood, Roger; Sparks, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge,  
 Cambridge, England  
 TITLE: Key issues in criminology.  
 SOURCEID: New York, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 256 p. \$2.45.

A study of 8 specific problems in criminology presents an overview of research done to date on these problems, draws conclusions from that research, and indicates the main questions concerning each topic which are seen to remain. Topics considered are: 1) extent of hidden crime; 2) official and hidden delinquents; 3) subcultural and gang delinquency; 4) classification of crimes and criminals; 5) understanding the sentencing process; 6) assessing the effectiveness of punishments and treatments; 7) interaction between type of treatment and type of offender; and 8) impact of imprisonment. 288 references.

93063 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hood, Roger; Sparks, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge,  
 Cambridge, England  
 TITLE: Subcultural and gang delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Hood, R., Key Issues in Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: New York, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 256 p. (p. 80-109).

Four broadly different theories are set forth for the occurrence of delinquent subcultures. Empirical research aimed at describing the social relationships within which delinquency commonly takes place are reviewed and evaluated in terms of the aforementioned theories. The research lends support to theories which emphasize the importance of status and membership of groups for adolescents. There also seems to be a good deal of evidence to support the contention that few adolescents are committed to delinquency and that this activity is mainly episodic. On the other hand the lower class subculture does seem different from middle class forms of behavior. There is ample evidence to suggest that although boys may not personally feel frustrated or reject middle class values, the norms of the subculture reflect the objective fact that school and work fail to provide a framework for social relationships for those in the lower social classes, and that the delinquent subculture does provide an alternative system of values and norms which enable the boy to achieve membership of, and status within, a meaningful group. 55 references.

93068 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Trattner, Roberta; Reed, David.  
 ADDRESS: Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana  
 TITLE: Marion County juvenile court study: 1970.  
 SOURCEID: Indianapolis, Marion County Juvenile Court, 1970. 24 p.

The comparative study involved 2 separate samples -- one of Marion County and another of Indiana Model Cities. The latter consisted of a 100% sampling of all residents living within the model cities area who were processed by the court. The former consisted of a 10% sampling of all cases referred to the Marion County Juvenile Court which were obtained by an interval sampling technique. A large number of cases were arranged chronologically in regards to first referrals; it was felt a 10% sampling was sufficient to provide an accurate profile of the total population. Much of the data conforms to common expectations: proportion of females among the whole population of juveniles referred to the juvenile court; the lower overall seriousness of offenses (reasons for referral) for females than for males, and the higher overall seriousness of offenses for blacks than for whites. As far as detention is concerned, there appear to be no great differences in the distribution of dispositions for model cities and the county. 8 references.

93075 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Bandini, Tullio; Gatti, Uberto.  
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Antropologia Criminale dell'Universita di Genova, Genoa, Italy  
 TRTITLE: /Therapeutic community prisons./  
 TITLE: La comunita' terapeutica nelle carceri.  
 SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).  
 SOURCEID: 12(4):305-320, 1970.

The principles of the therapeutic community are briefly outlined; the data on some institutions where the treatment of antisocial subjects is performed by this method are reviewed. As for reeducation, the different elements are considered which characterize a therapeutical community within which the inmates can live and continuously control their activities in the interpersonal relationships and in the contacts with the treatment team, a new way of perceiving themselves and their own situation. Particularly the usefulness is analyzed of the therapeutical education as opposed to the criminogenic action of the traditional jail education. 35 references.

93076 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Saraceni, Carlo; Carli, Renzo.  
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Psicologia della Facolta Medica dell'Universita Cattolica del S. Cuore, Italy  
 TRTITLE: /Experimental study of psychosocial relations in a prison surrounding./  
 TITLE: Studio sperimentale delle relazioni psicosociali in un ambiente carcerario.  
 SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).  
 SOURCEID: 12(4):321-354, 1970.

The modalities of psychosocial relations within a detention house are analyzed by utilizing a conceptional model that places the motivational process as well as the interpersonal perception and group dynamics as the basis of social relations. The instruments used for the investigation were as follows: a) a list of 45 adjectives, divided into 3 groups of 15 adjectives each, directed at exploring the 3 motivation dimensions that are present in McClelland's conception (affiliation, achievement, power); and b) a list of 28 pairs of opposite adjectives arranged for the measurement of the assumed similarity and, hence, of the interpersonal distance. The investigation was carried out on a sample of 44 convicts, 10 guards and 5 sergeants, who were made the object of crossed tests in order to evaluate the mutual, respective attitudes. The findings indicate that to a strong tendency to change on the part of the convicts corresponds a tendency on the part of the guards towards the strengthening of the authoritative power vis a vis the former and, on the part of the sergeants, towards an increase of the paternalistic affiliative motivations. This state of things, corroborated by the defensive cohesion that guards and sergeants alike enact in regard to



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the convict, viewed as a menacing person, actually involves the discontinuance of the intramural communication process and a blocking up of the maturative evolution of the convict population. 24 references. (Journal abstract)

93121 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Paatz, Gerhard.  
 ADDRESS: VVB Bau-und Grobkeramik, Halle, East Germany  
 TRTITLE: /Second meeting of the association for juridical medicine of East Germany./  
 TITLE: 2. Tagung der Gesellschaft fur gerichtliche Medizin der DDR.  
 SOURCE: Staat und Recht (Potsdam-Babelsberg).  
 SOURCEID: 19(5):840-844, 1970.

Questions of joint medical and legal interest are discussed in a report on a meeting of the East German association for juridical medicine. Specifically considered are malpractice, health care in penal institutions, problems of organ donorship by the dying, and industrial medicine. A substantial part of the meeting was devoted to the treatment, both medical and judicial, of the alcoholic. 3 references.

93122 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Miyazawa, Koichi.  
 ADDRESS: Tokyo, Japan  
 TRTITLE: /Probationary aid in Japan./  
 TITLE: Bewahrungshilfe in Japan.  
 SOURCE: Bewahrungshilfe (Bonn).  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):183-192, 1970.

The approach to probationary aid in Japan is discussed. The basic ideas of the Japanese system correspond to the concepts of probation and parole in the Anglo-American sense. The system is enlightened and humane, based on programs designed to resocialize the delinquent. Five forms of probationary observation and the activities of probation officers in Japan are described. Special problems and their solution are considered.

93123 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hess, Albert G.  
 ADDRESS: State University of New York, Brockport, New York  
 TRTITLE: /The use of volunteers in Japanese and American probation assistance./  
 TITLE: Der Gebrauch von Volontaren in der japanischen und amerikanischen Bewahrungshilfe.  
 SOURCE: Bewahrungshilfe (Bonn).  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):192-205, 1970.

The use of the volunteer in Japanese and American programs in probationary assistance is discussed. After noting differences between the 2 probationary systems, the volunteer programs in the U.S., the role of the volunteer in Japan, and differences in volunteer status by age, sex, religious affiliation, and economic level are examined. 20 references.

93124 \$03  
 AUTHORS: von Caemmerer, Dora.  
 ADDRESS: Berlin, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /The problem of supervision in probationary aid./  
 TITLE: Zum Problem der Praxisberatung (Supervision) in der Bewahrungshilfe.  
 SOURCE: Bewahrungshilfe (Bonn).  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):206-215, 1970.

Problems of supervision, practical counseling and control in programs of probationary assistance in West Germany are discussed.

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These problems involve chiefly the harmonization of the efforts of the various participants in the correctional aid program, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, probation officers, and volunteers. The role of the social worker is given special attention. 8 references.

93125 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kubel, Lothar; Wollentin, Ulrich.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Karlsruhe, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /Probation prior to sentencing: educationally needed, legally permitted?  
 TITLE: Vorbewahrung erzieherisch notwendig, rechtlich zulässig?  
 SOURCE: Bewahrungshilfe (Bonn).  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):215-221, 1970.

Prepunishment probation is discussed from the standpoint of educational necessity and of legal permissibility. The position of West German penal law for juveniles is analyzed. Presentencing correctional assistance is generally favored as necessary to continuing education and as enlisting the correctional resources of the community prior to punishment and, perhaps, in place of punishment.

93126 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Neupert, Gerhard.  
 ADDRESS: Senator fur Familie, Jugend und Sport, Berlin, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /On the application of pre-sentencing probation in Berlin./  
 TITLE: Zur Anwendung der Vorbewahrung in Berlin.  
 SOURCE: Bewahrungshilfe (Bonn).  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):221-223, 1970.

The application of a program of prepunishment probation in effect in Berlin is discussed. The position of West German penal law on such procedure is reviewed and excerpts are cited from the West Berlin statute which established the procedure of a 1 year prepunishment probation.

93136 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kilpatrick, Dean G.; Cauthen, Nelson R.; Roitzsch, John C.  
 ADDRESS: Psychology Service, VA Hospital, Charleston, S. C.  
 TITLE: Psychopathy, repression-sensitization, and anxiety.  
 SOURCE: Psychological Reports.  
 SOURCEID: 28(2):615-618, 1971.

A study investigated the hypothesis that psychopathic prisoners classified on the basis of MMPI profiles should have lower scores on the repression sensitization (R-S) scale than prisoners manifesting psychiatric disturbance or normal prisoners. MMPIs were administered to 177 male prisoners, and all records (N = 144) not grossly invalid were scored for the R-S and Taylor manifest anxiety scales (MAS). Analyses of variance indicated that prisoners manifesting psychiatric disturbance had higher R-S and MAS scores than normal prisoners or psychopathic prisoners. There was no difference between normal prisoners and psychopathic prisoners. In view of an r of .84 between R-S and MAS scores, it was concluded that the 2 scales apparently measure the same thing. Implications of the findings for the diagnostic classification and prediction of response to treatment of prisoners were also discussed. 21 references. (Journal abstract)

93162 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Boroch, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Adult Social Services, Defender Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 TITLE: Offender rehabilitation services and the defense of criminal cases: the Philadelphia experience.  
 SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.  
 SOURCEID: 7(3):215-224, 1971.

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The Philadelphia Adult Social Service program of the Defender Association serves poor clients in all stages of the defense process (except homicide) from interrogations to the parole plan. The development of the program and its services are described. There are 7 programs to reduce the time spent in prison between arrest and trial for poor offenders including: Prison Crash Program, Ombudsman Project, Nonmajor Case Program, Bail Project and Offender Rehabilitation Project. The latter lacked interagency collaboration and a large range of services but was successful. It is felt that help at any point in the criminal process is worthy and necessary. 2 references.

93163 \$03  
AUTHORS: Hamilton, Lee H.  
ADDRESS: U. S. House of Representatives, Wash., D. C.  
TITLE: Criminal rehabilitation should be our top priority.  
SOURCE: Criminal Law Bulletin.  
SOURCEID: 7(3):225-241, 1971.

A suggestion that criminal rehabilitation should get top priority in the battle against crime is presented. FBI statistics and statements are presented to reinforce this recommendation. Elements for a new crime control strategy include: 1) provision of jobs and job training to offenders, 2) manpower systems at each level collaborate with justice and correctional systems to provide jobs, 3) make funds available for improving manpower development, education, training and staff salaries, and 4) create a parallel, allied private correctional and offender rehabilitation system.

93164 \$03  
AUTHORS: Peretti, Peter C.  
ADDRESS: St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.  
TITLE: A critique of the prison and prisoner communities as generating milieu of anti-social and anti-legal attitudes among inmates.  
SOURCE: Acta Criminologica et Medicinae Legalis Japonica (Tokyo).  
SOURCEID: 37(1):1-14, 1971.

There is a general consideration among social scientists, criminologists, and penologists that antisocial and antilegal attitudes among prison inmates may be the result of learning during periods of incarceration. An attempt to consider some of the articles relevant to this learning of deviant behavior is presented. It seeks hard core evidence to support what has empirically been founded, and supported by data, which suggest these possibilities. Results suggest that there is need for further evidence and support of the basic statement, and suggestions for possible clarification and substantiation are given. Of concern to all of those interested in the prison, its structure and function, is the question "what do we actually know about the effects of prison life on personality?" There is a general feeling among prison staff, and others interested in prison life, that the prison community is a breeding ground for antisocial and antilegal attitudes among the prisoners. This feeling is supported in the technical literature. There is a need for continuing research into the effects of prison upon the personality of inmates. 16 references. (Journal abstract modified)

93168 \$03  
AUTHORS: Magliocca, Larry.  
ADDRESS: Youth Development Center, New Castle, Pennsylvania  
TITLE: Leadership enterprises: a prevocational core program serving delinquent youth.  
SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
SOURCEID: 23(1)9-13, 1971.

The prevocational core program serving 15 to 18 year old delinquent youth at the New Castle Youth Development Center is

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described. It is felt that new technology includes training in good attitudes toward jobs, fellow workers and employers rather than training in specific occupations which may become obsolete. The program consists of experience in a factory called Leadership Enterprises, Job Try Out and On theJob Training. Community agencies participate in the program. 2 references.

93171 \$03  
AUTHORS: Engstad, Peter; Hackler, James C.  
ADDRESS: Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
TITLE: The impact of alienation on delinquency rates.  
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).  
SOURCEID: 13(2):147-154, 1971.

The impact of alienation on delinquency rates is investigated. Information was gathered on 4 low rental housing projects in Seattle. An experimental 1 day a week employment program was begun for the 14 and 15 year old boys to determine whether it would decrease delinquency. It was found that lower class boys had more police contact than middle class, both classes were similarly alienated and the more alienated had less police contact. It was therefore, concluded that alienation did not explain delinquency for these youths. These findings are discussed and compared to findings reported in the literature. 12 references.

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93205 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Leonard, V. A.  
 ADDRESS: Washington State University, Pullman, Washington  
 TITLE: The police communications system.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 80 p. \$5.75.

Concerned with the basic elements of the police communications system, the extent to which the police have moved in to make use of the contributions of communications engineering is revealed. Through a study of the operating time interval, increased police efficiency and striking power combine to expedite the apprehension process. The impact of the computer upon police operations, and the key position of burglary and holdup alarm systems in the police communications complex are emphasized. In conclusion, the police communications system under disaster conditions and the precautions that must be taken in advance through predisaster planning are dealt with. 33 references.

93250 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hart, Tom F.  
 ADDRESS: Cumberlow Lodge, Chalfont Road, London S.E.24, England  
 TITLE: The changing function of the London girls' remand home: crisis -- intervention and classification.  
 SOURCE: International Journal of Offender Therapy (London).  
 SOURCEID: 15(1):35-47, 1971.

The remand homes, as well as the type of girl admitted to them, have changed strikingly and no longer deal mainly with delinquents. About two thirds of the charges appeared before the juvenile courts as being in need of care, protection and control; only one third had been charged with offenses. Little difference is found between the psychology, background and problems of the 2 groups. At present remand homes are provided by local government authorities under the Children's and Young Person's Act, 1933. There are 55 such homes catering for youngsters between the ages of 12 and 18: 34 for boys, 18 for girls and 3 mixed ones in England and Wales; many are quite small, taking on the average only 9 children. They provide a place of detention for alleged offenders not allowed bail, offer a place of safety for children in need of care, protection and control, and a place where those on remand can be observed in order that information and recommendations can be prepared for the juvenile court. Moreover, Cumberlow Lodge acts as a classifying center for girls whom the courts are committing to an approved school.

93265 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Clarke, R. V. G.; Martin, D. N.  
 ADDRESS: Home Office Research Unit, London, England  
 TITLE: Absconding.  
 SOURCE: Community Schools Gazette (London).  
 SOURCEID: 64(12):702-706, 1971.

An important finding of the present research, and one that makes absconding assume an even more serious perspective, is that it may increase the likelihood of a boy's failing after his release from approved school. The reason for this might be that boys become increasingly habituated to delinquency as a result of absconding, not only through the offences they are likely to commit, but also because absconding itself can be regarded as a special type of delinquent act. There is a great deal of interest in absconding among those connected with and working in approved schools. There are 2 main ideas about its causes. The first, and the more popular, is that there is something different in the personalities of the boys and girls who run away, and the other is that boys and girls abscond because of particular pressures and anxieties experienced in the schools. An attempt is made to see what factual basis there might be for these views. It consists of a series of studies undertaken with different samples of boys (and in the later stages with girls as well) who were in schools in the South West and North West regions from 1960-68. The results have a number of implications for approved



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schools and other residential establishments of a similar nature. A number of suggestions for reducing absconding are made and only the main ones are summarized. It is suggested that security in many approved schools could be improved without destroying their open character.

93266 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Buffalo Youth Board Research Department.  
 ADDRESS: 218 City Hall, Buffalo, New York 14202  
 TITLE: A survey of 16-20 year old offenders arrested during the year 1969.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Buffalo Youth Board, 1970. 33 p.

Until July, 1968, the Research Department of the Buffalo Youth Board gathered information on all youths 16-18 years of age who appeared in Court. After July, 1968, information was also gathered on 19 and 20 year old arrested youths. The 1969 Report is the first in which the statistics presented include 16-20 year old arrested youths for the entire year. The report serves as a basis for comparison with future yearly reports of 16-20 year old offenders. The statistics presented deal with the number of offenders, number and types of offenses and general characteristics of the offenders. The number of offenders in the 16-18 year old age group increased from 1,651 in 1968 to 1,791 in 1969 - an increase of 8.5%. The rate of 16-18 year old offenders increased from 63.7 per thousand in 1968 to 67.1 per thousand in 1969 - an increase of 5%. Of the 2,754 cases of 16-20 year old offenders: 84% were males; 5 out of 10 were unemployed; 44% were school dropouts; nearly 4 out of 10 committed offenses with 1 or more companions; 4 out of 10 were arrested more than once and were responsible for more than half of the offenses committed; nearly 5 out of every 10 offenses committed were of a serious type, assault, burglary, and resisting an officer. The largest number of offenses, 1,161 or 38%, were committed against the general health and welfare of others; the largest number of offenses of the 20 year olds were committed against self; nearly 4 out of 10 offenses charged against 16-20 year old youths were dismissed.

93295 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schultz, Donald O.  
 ADDRESS: Broward Community College, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
 TITLE: Special problems in law enforcement.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 178 p. \$7.25.

Uncommon situations, not part of the daily routine of law enforcement, which are of concern to the police community, are examined. Some problems are recent and some are recurring. Topics considered are: 1) the police image, 2) police professionalism, 3) police ethics, 4) police community relations, 5) police unions, 6) the advantages and disadvantages of a national police force, 7) police review boards, 8) the relationship of police and politics, 9) organized crime, 10) the use of force, 11) demonstrations, riots, and guerrilla warfare, 12) antipolice organizations, and 13) police organizations. Many specialized problems must be given a general approach rather than specific solutions. 159 references.

93296 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schultz, Donald O.  
 ADDRESS: Broward Community College, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
 TITLE: Police ethics.  
 SOURCE: In: Schultz, D., Special problems in law enforcement.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 178 p. (p. 17-27).

Ethical areas that have given some police personnel administrators, and agencies problems in the past and continue to do so in some cases include: ticket fixing, open accounts, business cards, the pursuit of criminals, compromising with criminals, reporting a fellow officer, and the taking of a human life. Traffic

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ticket fixing can be eradicated by action on the part of every individual officer and by the possibility of a state central control of all citations. By the time the open account payoff situation is discovered it has usually grown to criminal proportions. To avoid misuse of the police business card, the card should be designed to avoid alteration and no courtesy card should be honored. When there is a conflict between the apprehension of a criminal and the protection of a citizen's life and property the officer may have to make a decision, but he must not endanger a citizen's life. Immunities to informants are sometimes justifiable to apprehend a greater criminal. The reporting of a fellow officer's petty errors is wrong but a serious violation should be reported. Legally an officer can usually defend killing an escaping felon, a suspect committing a felony, or a subject about to kill the officer himself, another policeman, or a citizen.

93297 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schultz, Donald O.  
 ADDRESS: Broward Community College, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
 TITLE: Police community relations.  
 SOURCE: In: Schultz, D., Special problems in law enforcement.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 178 p. (p. 28-42).

Efficient police work and good police community relations are recommended to effect improvements in law enforcement. Good public relations will raise the prestige of the police department and make police tasks easier. The most important phase of public relations is the contact made by the officer during the day and involves his attitude, personal conduct, community spirit, appearance, and efficiency. The efforts of the St. Louis police in community relations are explored. Adult programs include the St. Louis Council on police/community relations committees in each of the 9 police districts, holding special meetings in public housing projects, businessmen's committees, district storefront centers, and communications programs. Among youth programs are a police/community relations youth council, a prenatal program, headstart, school visitation by the police, and an Explorer Post. Combined programs include a patrol area leader plan, Citizens Against Crime, a sanitation program, a burglary survey, and the organization of block watchers and block homes. All police recruits take a 3 hour course in human relations and are assigned for 1 day to a storefront center. The St. Louis program is considered very successful.

93298 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schultz, Donald O.  
 ADDRESS: Broward Community College, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
 TITLE: Demonstrations, riots, and guerrilla warfare.  
 SOURCE: In: Schultz, D., Special problems in law enforcement.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1971. 178 p. (p. 128-137).

The distinction is made between lawful and unlawful asserblies and programs are suggested to deal with demonstrations, riots, and guerrilla warfare. Most authorities feel that a show of force is important, both to indicate that the police are ready for action and to break large groups of demonstrators into smaller and smaller groups. Communists are considered to be responsible for a nationwide college revolution. The police often feel hampered by lack of authority to act on campus and by the threat of guerrilla warfare with the police as primary targets. Methods of preparing against widespread violence include training all police personnel in riot control, providing the police with more powerful and accurate weapons and training them in their use, the development of tactical squads, and accurate police intelligence information.

93330 \$03  
 AUTHORS: MacPherson, David P.

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ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Probation Department, Los Angeles, California  
 TITLE: Probation and corrections in the seventies.  
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):14-17, 1971.

Correctional agencies may be in the business of repression rather than rehabilitation unless opportunity for involvement is provided. The gravest concerns of a probation agency about the next decade are about such matters over which a single institution has little influence or control. The most important activity in which a probation agency can be engaged is to provide leadership in the direction of vital social change. Narrower professional concerns of a probation agency, must also be required by new definitions of crime and delinquency. Effective treatment programs must make distinctions between real crimes against persons and property and other behavior now defined as criminal. Sentencing is in large part concerned with avoiding future crimes by helping the defendant learn to live productively in the community which he has offended. Probation proceeds on the theory that the best way to pursue this goal is to orient the criminal sanction toward the community setting in those cases where it is compatible with the other objectives of sentencing. Other things being equal, the odds are that a given defendant will learn how to live successfully in the general community if he is dealt with in that community rather than shipped off to the artificial and atypical environment of an institution of confinement. Federal government and state governments can move into the areas of research and evaluation of local subsidized programs and the setting of standards of service. They can play an increasingly significant role in the development of manpower resources and in staff training to assist local communities to meet the standards of service.

93331 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Trojanowicz, Robert C.  
 ADDRESS: School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan  
 TITLE: Inherent treatment characteristics in a halfway house for delinquent boys.  
 SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
 SOURCEID: 35(1):18-26, 1971.

Halfway houses for delinquents are very recent and the appropriateness of this type of facility in a treatment program for delinquents is beginning to be recognized. Halfway houses appear to be of the greatest benefit to children who show an interest in the halfway house program and exhibit a willingness to utilize its resources; who are able to accept some limits; who are able to adjust to a group living situation; who for many reasons cannot go home; and who need more personalized living than can be achieved in an institution setting. It is concluded that halfway houses are no panacea for the treatment of the delinquent; they cannot serve children who need a good institutional treatment program, with more stringent controls and at least partial separation from community pressures. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

93337 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mandell, Wallace.  
 ADDRESS: School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland  
 TITLE: Making correction a community agency.  
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):281-286, 1971.

Correctional systems are in great need of cooperation from other health and welfare agencies in order to achieve their goals of rehabilitation and reduction of recidivism. Such cooperation has not been forthcoming because of the stigma attached to correctional work; the low success rate in dealing with criminals; the lack of funds and other resources; the self-sufficient orientation of correctional



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systems; the poor quality of correctional staff; the difficulties of communicating with, and resentment against, other agencies; and the defensiveness about criticism prevalent in correctional circles. Dealing in concrete terms with each of the specific obstacles discussed above, a practical program for integrating correction into the system of social agencies is outlined. 3 references. (Author abstract)

93338 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Meltsner, Michael.  
 ADDRESS: Columbia University School of Law, New York, New York  
 TITLE: The future of correction: a defense attorney's view.  
 SOURCE: Crime and Delinquency.  
 SOURCEID: 17(3):266-270, 1971.

A former legal director of an organization conducting a national program of test litigation in the correctional area, a variety of cases is described that led to the taking of a pessimistic view of the future of correction. It is stated that 1) a defendant cannot put much faith in a criminal justice system which makes his pretrial freedom dependent on the amount of money he has; 2) considering the lack of resources provided for those in jail but presumably innocent pending trial, one can expect little in the way of correctional resources for convicts; 3) longstanding prison abuses are still widespread; 4) judges and administrators ignore the failures of experimental programs in order that they may continue to require inmates to participate in them; and 5) the correctional process is perhaps most dangerous when it justifies itself as acting in the defendant's best interests. In conclusion, it is suggested that correctional personnel should play a more active role in exposing negative aspects of imprisonment to the public. (Journal abstract)

93361 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lopez-Rey, Manuel.  
 ADDRESS: Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico  
 TITLE: Crime: an analytical appraisal.  
 SOURCEID: London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970. 277 p. \$11.00.

A radical transformation is needed in criminal justice so that it can accomplish the sociopolitical function demanded by the sociopolitical transformation of our time and the foreseeable future. Of the 3 main subjects involved, crime, theories and criminal justice, only the first 2 are examined. The problem of crime is restated in a new light. The unjustified claim that the purpose of criminal justice is rehabilitation of the offender is discussed. The role of the police, judicial organization, criminal law and prison systems are analyzed. Proposals are put forward for the bases on which a new criminal justice system should be built so as to reduce the present contribution of criminal justice to the increase of crime and to make it a social function as distinct from a professional occupation. 59 references. (Journal abstract modified)

93362 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lopez-Rey, Manuel.  
 ADDRESS: Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico  
 TITLE: Crime as a social problem.  
 SOURCE: In: Lopez-Rey, M., Crime: an Analytical Appraisal.  
 SOURCEID: London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970. 277 p. (p. 99-146).

The extent of crime and the variety of social groups involved refute the thesis that crime can be explained by causal generalizations. In order to be understood it must be viewed in the light of socioeconomic change, the structure of the general population, political organization and stability and politicosocial values. Crime is essentially a policy problem and should be dealt with as such; crime defies scientific integration which puts it in a

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different perspective which has not, up to now, been contemplated. But the study of crime has been going on for centuries and some of the findings are still valid. Theories of crime are discussed in light of their acceptability to a sociopolitical view of crime. The theories include social disorganization, social pathology, culture and subculture, social change, psychology and mental health, psychoanalytic theories, and biological theories. The socialist approach to the causes of crime is also discussed.

93363 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lopez-Rey, Manuel.  
 ADDRESS: Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico  
 TITLE: The theory of juvenile delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Lopez-Rey, M., Crime: an Analytical Appraisal.  
 SOURCEID: London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970. 277 p. (p. 147-180).

The theory of juvenile delinquency as something apart from crime, with its own etiology characteristics, preventive and treatment programs and policies, is still widely accepted for reasons that belong to the past. The origin and evolution of the juvenile delinquency theory are outlined, as is the concept of delinquency. The cause of juvenile delinquency has been attributed to lack of maturity, maladjustment and mental disease or disturbances. The thesis that juvenile delinquency is apart from adult crime required machinery, provided in the form of juvenile courts, family courts and in some countries welfare boards. The thesis that juveniles live and be kept apart from adults is not the outcome of an historical sociopolitical process but the work of a scientific approach which is unrelated to social needs and the role of young people. Juveniles and young people play a definite role in contemporary society, and participation without responsibility does not make sense in logical and politicosociological terms. The theory of juvenile delinquency ought to be disposed of.

93364 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lopez-Rey, Manuel.  
 ADDRESS: Social Sciences Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico  
 TITLE: The expansion and distribution of crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Lopez-Rey, M., Crime: an Analytical Appraisal.  
 SOURCEID: London, Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1970. 277 p. (p. 181-233).

An attempt is made to examine the more relevant factors determining the expansion and distribution of crime. Although it is sometimes denied, crime is expanding everywhere, and more quickly in developed than in developing countries. As a rule, the greater the development the greater the amount of crime, especially when development is understood as socioeconomic development in terms of production consumption and higher material standards of living. The main reasons for the expansion of crime are: a) that the growing complexity of development usually demands greater penal protection, hence the increase of the number of criminal offenses; b) increasing corruption and leisure time; and c) greater individual as well as collective insecurity and protest against existing socioeconomic and political systems, even in countries where everything is run according to a single political ideology, party and machinery. The common denominator of these factors is population growth and its age and sex distribution. It is not true that war, particularly World War II, is the main cause of the expansion of crime, although obviously it plays a part; however, like any other factor, the role of war is ambivalent, in the sense that it provokes but also reduces crime. (Author abstract)

93365 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Thomas, D. A.  
 ADDRESS: London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England

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TITLE: Principles of sentencing.  
SOURCEID: London, Heinemann, 1970. 350 p. Vol. 27. \$16.80.

The decisions of the Court of Criminal Appeal (after 1966 the Court of Appeal Criminal Division) in the years 1962 to 1969 are studied. The general approach of the court to sentencing, sentences of imprisonment, and the use of all special forms of sentence such as probation, borstal training and hospital orders are discussed. The policies which are emerging in relation to the new forms of sentence introduced by the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, and procedural aspects of sentencing are examined. The result is a most detailed and thorough description and analysis of the sentencing policy of the court. (Journal abstract modified)

93366 \$03  
AUTHORS: Thomas, D. A.  
ADDRESS: London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England  
TITLE: Sentences for the mentally disordered offender.  
SOURCE: In: Thomas, D., Principles of Sentencing.  
SOURCEID: London, Heineman, 1970. 350 p. (p. 257-280).

Based on a study of the decisions of the Court of Appeal Criminal Division in the years 1962 to 1969 an account is made of the sentencing of the mentally disordered offender. Included in the account are the legislation and practice concerning probation with psychiatric treatment as a condition, hospitalization orders, and sentences of imprisonment for the mentally disordered. 128 references.

93367 \$03  
AUTHORS: Thomas, D. A.  
ADDRESS: London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England  
TITLE: Sentences for the young offender.  
SOURCE: In: Thomas, D., Principles of Sentencing.  
SOURCEID: London, Heineman, 1970. 350 p. (p. 233-256).

A study of the decisions of the Court of Appeal Criminal Division in the years 1962 to 1969 reveals the principles of sentencing for the young offender. In sentencing for the offenders aged 17 to 21 the law provides 2 special custodial sentences, detention in a detention center and borstal training, and restricts the use of imprisonment in certain ways. Offenders under 17 may be sentenced to fines, detention in a detention center, care orders or supervision orders. 129 references.

93389 \$03  
AUTHORS: Schneemann, N.  
ADDRESS: 89 Augsburg, Volkhartstrasse 8, Germany  
TRITITLE: /Thoughts on the developmental history of the Gammeler (hippie, no-account) based on the analysis of a children's book "Struwwelpeter."  
TITLE: Gedanken zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Gammeler anhand einer Analyse des Struwwelpeters.  
SOURCE: Zeitschrift für Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie (Stuttgart).  
SOURCEID: 20(6):213-223, 1970.

On the basis of the German children's book, "Struwwelpeter," the frontispiece and caption of which represent the prototype of the neglected (no account, hippie, and provocateur), an attempt was made to present some characteristic features of the work in which such a form of existence is developed against the background of personal experience. The existence of a world of patriarchal self-righteousness which offers no room for specific needs of the child is pointed out. The lack of secure family life was notable as a conspicuous deficiency which manifested itself in a purely

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statistical sense in a deficiency of parent figures. In comparison with the new literature a notable correspondence with the results of modern research emerged over the origin of delinquency and negligence, indicating that the pedagogic method which was practiced on Struwwelpeter presents ideal fertile ground for the cultivation of the no account and neglected. 30 references. (Author abstract modified)

93390 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Rasper, H. O.  
 ADDRESS: A-6020 Innsbruck, Josef-Schraffl-Strasse 13, Austria  
 TRTITLE: /Criminality and perversion as a manifestation of super-ego isolation and of inability to love: study of voluntary confession in the prose of Jean Genet./  
 TITLE: Kriminalitat und Perversion als Manifestation von Uber-Ich-Isolierung und Liebesunfahigkeit: Untersuchung der Selbstbekenntnisse im Prosawerk Jean Genets.  
 SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur Psychotherapie und Medizinische Psychologie (Stuttgart).  
 SOURCEID: 20(6):223-235, 1970.

The phenomenon of criminality and perversion as a manifestation of super ego isolation and of an inability to love is discussed. Based on an analysis of the writings of Jean Genet, whose dominant themes are crime and perversion, an analysis reveals distinct signs of early childhood traumas. It is suggested that Genet's works represent a cathartic process by which the author attempts to overcome his asocial habits. 11 references. (Journal abstract modified)

93393 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /Crimes of violence in the USA./  
 TITLE: Die Gewalkriminalitat in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p.

In a study of violent crimes in the USA, it was found that the potential murderer in man is more likely to be incited to crime by historical development and external forces in the USA than in Europe. It is concluded that false educational goals, coddling and frustrations, weak family identity, lack of inhibition or restrictions, weakness and love of comfort, and reactivity from overtaxed nerves caused by the strain of modern life are factors which foster crime in the USA. The lack of thoroughly organized governmental order is deemed a further cause of crime. Crime rise statistics are given for the USA and West Germany, and the need for changes of present life forces and social institutions is stressed. 433 references. (Author abstract modified)

93394 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /The historical development./  
 TITLE: Die historische Entwicklung.  
 SOURCE: In: Middendorff, W., Die Gewalkriminalitat in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p. (p. 4-37).

The historical tendencies toward violence in the USA are discussed. Specifically considered are the colonization period, the Western frontier, John Brown and his period, the tendency toward violence in the South, the gangster epoch, political murders, and the criminality of the average murder. 162 references.

93395 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany

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TRITITLE: /Several more theories of cause./  
 TITLE: Einige weitere Ursachentheorien.  
 SOURCE: In: Middendorff, W., Die Gewaltkriminalität in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p. (p. 38-63).

Theoretical causes for the tendency toward violent crime in the USA are examined. The psychological theory of violence and the influences of the environment are discussed. Environmental influences include the mass media, group dynamics, social controls and the problem of gun control. 121 references.

93396 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
 TRITITLE: /Personality of the murderer./  
 TITLE: Die Persönlichkeit des Mörders.  
 SOURCE: In: Middendorff, W., Die Gewaltkriminalität in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p. (p. 63-82).

In a discussion of crimes of violence in the USA, the personality structure of the murderer is examined. Studies on criminal classification, the paid killer and his employer, the crime of passion, and murder in contrast to other offenses are discussed. 115 references.

93397 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
 TRITITLE: /Man and criminal./  
 TITLE: Mensch und Verbrecher.  
 SOURCE: In: Middendorff, W., Die Gewaltkriminalität in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p. (p. 82-86).

The relationships between criminal and noncriminal persons are examined in a discussion of violent crimes in the USA. The following relationships are discussed: 1) everyone, even the most inhuman criminal, has human characteristics; 2) everyone, even the best person, has criminal impulses; and 3) criminal and victim often effect the success of a crime together. It was found that there are no basic personality differences between criminals and noncriminal persons. 30 references.

93398 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Middendorff, Wolf.  
 ADDRESS: Amtsgericht, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany  
 TRITITLE: /Epilogue: crimes of violence in the USA.  
 TITLE: Nachwort.  
 SOURCE: In: Middendorff, W., Die Gewaltkriminalität in den USA.  
 SOURCEID: Berlin, Walter de Gruyter, 1970. 94 p. (p. 88-94).

In a discussion of crimes of violence in the USA, Graham and Gurr's book, "Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives," is cited as a good guide to the understanding of the development of crime in the USA. Collective violence is found to be traditional in the USA. Recent mass murders are discussed, as well as 2 new forms of violent crime: plane hijacking and war crimes in Vietnam.

93412 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kirkpatrick, A. M.  
 ADDRESS: Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
 TITLE: The illogic of the death penalty.  
 SOURCE: Canadian Welfare (Ottawa).  
 SOURCEID: 47(2):14-15, 1971.

The issue of the death penalty is argued, based on the belief that society would be better served by the sanction of life



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imprisonment for punishment of the capitol offender, and by the abolition of the death penalty. Abolition will neither stop nor reduce murder but the evidence is that it will not result in any increase in the taking of human life.

93418 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Allison, Junius L.  
 ADDRESS: National Legal Aid & Defender Association, American Bar Center, Chicago, Illinois 60637  
 TITLE: Introduction to an evaluation program.  
 SOURCE: Monograph Series National Legal Aid and Defender Association.  
 SOURCEID: 5(1):1-20, 1970.

A proposal is presented for establishing an evaluation program for the review of legal service programs. Included are: the definition of evaluation of a legal service; reasons for an evaluation; types of evaluation; selecting the evaluators; principal parts of an evaluation; training for evaluators; guide lines and standards; and standards and practices for Civil Legal Aid.

93425 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Calvani, Terry.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Discrimination on the basis of arrest records.  
 SOURCE: Cornell Law Review.  
 SOURCEID: 56(3):470-488, 1971.

The existence of an arrest record, notwithstanding the absence of a conviction, works as a serious impediment and basis of discrimination in the search for employment, in securing professional, occupational, or other licenses, and in subsequent relations with the police and the courts. Moreover, the existence of a record and the attendant problems it creates combine to further alienate the affected individual from the legal system. Efforts to alleviate the ills that attend the maintenance of arrest records have been of 2 types: 1) statutes that restrict access to and preserve the confidentiality of arrest records, 2) legislation that has attempted to remedy the problem is the expungement statute. One recent case has stated in dicta that the mere maintenance of arrest records by police after acquittal or discharge is an infringement on the right to privacy. A more reasonable approach, in recognizing the needs of effective law enforcement and requiring the use of less drastic means, is to find a violation of the right to privacy only when there is a danger that the confidentiality of records will not be properly safeguarded. #3 references.

93426 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Idaho State Board of Correction; Watson, Gordon.  
 ADDRESS: Idaho State Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho  
 TITLE: A view of corrections: Idaho state penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.  
 SOURCEID: Boise, Idaho, State Board of Correction, 1970. 11 p.

In the early 1960's appropriations were made by the State Legislature to build a new institution for the State of Idaho. In doing so plans were drawn to build a massive complex institution to house 1200 inmates; a rather large number considering that Idaho has never had more than 600 felons incarcerated at any one time. Nevertheless, construction began and in 1968 a trusty dormitory and women's compound were completed and readied for use. Since that time the question arose as to how large the new institution should actually be and, after acquiring the services of trained penologists to administer Idaho's penal system in early 1969, it was decided that the plans were indeed out of proportion. Accordingly, they were revised so that a maximum of 400 inmates may be housed in the new institution when it is completed in late 1972 or early 1973. In addition, plans are being prepared by the State Board of Correction

and administrative personnel to establish honor camps throughout the state for the purpose of introducing modern correctional methods of segregating the first and youthful offenders from the recidivist of 4 or 5 incarcerations; and to utilize all available knowledge and programs of today's penal systems, and those of the future, to better prepare Idaho's offenders for responsible and productive citizenship tomorrow.

93427 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Advisory Council on the Penal System.  
 ADDRESS: Home Office, London, England  
 TITLE: Detention centres.  
 SOURCEID: London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1970. 56 p. \$1.20.

A review is presented of the whole detention center concept. Whether detention centers were required at all was considered: if the review led to the conclusion that they were required, the examination of their operation would be bound to include, as one of its most important aspects, consideration of the categories of young offenders for whom detention in a detention center was most suitable. At every point in discussions matters of principle overlapped problems relating to alternative forms of treatment for young offenders. As a result a number of major issues of principle relative to the treatment of young offenders in detention centers indicated that comprehensive review of the methods of treatment of young offenders is needed. The review has been conducted against the background of the present provisions for dealing with young offenders. Only a wider review can answer some of the fundamental issues, such as the part that detention centers might (or might not) play in the overall treatment of young offenders. Recommendations presented are provisional. The design of the centers is described. The length of sentence, social work and aftercare, and sentencing questions are discussed. It is made clear to the offender when he is sentenced that the period of supervision forms an integral part of his rehabilitation. On the whole, detention center aftercare works satisfactorily and the only change stressed is that steps should be taken to effect earlier termination of supervision -- after 6 months in most cases and earlier when this can be justified by the offenders progress.

93489 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Burns, Henry, Jr.  
 ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois  
 TITLE: Training the correctional staff trainer.  
 SOURCE: Public Personnel Review.  
 SOURCEID: 32(1):16-19, 1971.

A pilot training program for correctional staff trainers is described. Individuals participating in the institute were from specific correctional agencies from midwestern states and were classified by their own agencies as training officers. In addition, middle management personnel from the same institutions attended when possible, as well as a limited number of correctional officers who were new to the field. The 9 week program offered the following agenda: 1) small team learning experiences and group lectures; 2) 2 weeks of practice teaching; 3) 1 week participation by administrators from the home institutions; and 4) seminar discussion for both administrators and trainers. The purpose was to allow trainers to teach, coordinate, and participate in the instruction effort, and to acquaint middle and upper level management personnel with the new procedures offered. The specific approach of the sessions is described in detail and the effectiveness of the program evaluated.

93535 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Goffioul, P.; Kellens, G.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

TRITITLE: /Psychopathological aspects of drunken driving./  
 TITLE: no title.  
 SOURCE: Feuillets Psychiatriques de Liege (Liege).  
 SOURCEID: 3(3):423-427, 1970.

Certain psychopathological aspects of drunken driving, as seen from the point of view of social psychiatry and that of criminal law in Belgium, are discussed. It is a mistake to consider that alcohol alone is the critical factor in the cause of most highway accidents. Rather, it is the impact of alcohol on the total personality of the driver, the motivations and psychic disturbances correlative to the act of drinking. Specifically discussed are the occasional drinker, the pathological drinker, the neurotic and psychotic drinker, and the withdrawing drinker. The present criminal standards for determining drunkenness are examined, and attention is directed to the need to consider the presence of other toxic drugs in the blood stream. It is felt that a closer, concerted action between criminal authorities and medicosocial agencies is necessary in the prevention and treatment of drunken driving and the drunken driver.

93545 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Malik, Aniela.  
 ADDRESS: Starogard Gdanski, Szpital Kocborowo, Poland  
 TRITITLE: /Analysis of cases of homicide in forensic-psychiatric  
 testification./  
 TITLE: Analiza przypadkow zabojstw w orzecznictwie sadowo -  
 psychiatrycznym.  
 SOURCE: Psychiatria Polska (Warszawa).  
 SOURCEID: 4(5):549-555, 1970.

Analysis was made of 79 forensic psychiatric testimonies issued in Kocborowo between 1950 and 1968 concerning subjects suspect of or charged with homicide. The victims of the 79 defendants had been 38 relatives, 45 strangers, 83 in all. In 26% of the cases homicide was not clearly motivated and rather the consequence of experiences typical of ordinary alcoholic inebriation. The motives most frequently encountered were jealousy, greed, conflicts in financial matters, hatred and revenge. Diagnostically the most numerous group were subjects with characterologic abnormalities (psychopathy and character disorders) -- 26 cases. Second came psychoses (mainly schizophrenia), alcoholism, psychoorganic syndromes, and, in 5 cases oligophrenia at the level of mental debility. Forty one of the cases (52%) were found responsible for their deeds. Total irresponsibility was recognized in 22 cases, in all cases of psychosis and in a small number of psychoorganic syndromes. A high degree of irresponsibility was recognized in the remaining cases, this mainly in regard to subjects with character disorders or oligophrenia, in 1 case of epilepsy, and in psychoorganic syndromes. (Journal abstract)

93557 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy in prison: II. the role of the social  
 worker to the prisoner./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en prison: II. le role du service  
 aupres des prevenus.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 135-141).

In a discussion of social work with delinquents, social work in the prison situation is analyzed. The activity of the social worker as regards the newly arrived prisoner is discussed. Specifically considered are dealing with entrant reactions, the first interview, pitfalls to be avoided, and positive measures of assistance to the new prisoner and his family. 3 references.



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93558 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy in prison: III. The relation of the social worker to the sentenced prisoner./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en prison: III. le rôle du service social auprès des condamnés.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 142-230).

In a discussion of social work with delinquents, a plan for social work within the prison environment is presented. The bases and techniques of prison social therapy, the requirements set by the Belgian Ministry of Justice for interventions by the social worker, the treatment of personal and family problems, and preparing the prisoner socially for discharge are discussed. 8 references.

93559 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy following discharge: I. generalities; II. elements of the probation./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en liberté: I. generalities; II. les éléments de la tutelle.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 233-267).

Social therapy for discharged prisoners and parolees is discussed. Specifically treated are: making a diagnostic and prognostic study and a treatment plan for each individual; the relationship between social worker and discharged prisoner; and useful techniques both individual and collective. 32 references.

93560 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy following discharge: III. the two aspects of the task./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en liberté: III. les deux aspects de la tâche.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 268-298).

Social therapy for discharged prisoners and parolees is discussed. Two aspects of the task are analyzed: the authoritative and the social aspect. The authoritative aspect includes the therapeutic usage of authority and the personal attributes of the probation officer. The social aspect includes the specific goals of the social assistance, the modalities of assistance, and the arena of application of the assistance. 10 references.

93561 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy following discharge: IV. the course of the probationary period./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en liberté: IV. le déroulement de la tutelle.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 299-365).

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Social therapy during the period of parole or probation is discussed. Contact types and frequencies, the ups and downs of attitude and how to deal with them, petty and serious breaches of probation, termination of the probation period, and transfer to other social agencies are examined. 34 references.

93562 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy following discharge: V. reports to authorities./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en liberte: V. l'information de l'autorite.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 366-374).

In a discussion of social work with discharged delinquents, information that should be supplied to authorities is determined. The requirements of the law are cited and suggestions given as to form and content of regular reports, periodic reports, special reports, and termination reports. The evaluation of the probationary supervisor is recommended as a measure of the efficacy of the social work with the parolee. 1 reference.

93563 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social work and delinquency: conclusion./  
 TITLE: Travail social et delinquance: conclusion.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 375-377).

The results and inferences to be derived from a study of social work with delinquents are presented. The strengths and weaknesses of the program of the Belgian Justice Ministry are evaluated. Suggestions are made for future prison and probation programs. 1 reference.

93570 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Day, Peter R.  
 ADDRESS: Nottingham University, Lincolnshire, England  
 TITLE: Staff supervision in probation.  
 SOURCE: Probation (London).  
 SOURCEID: 17(1):15-17, 1971.

Findings on discussions of staff supervision in probation at meetings by probation officers from Lincolnshire Probation and Aftercare Service are presented. The officers discussed pressures on themselves in helping colleagues deal with pressure of work on them, processes of evaluation and supervision in social work and responsibility of middle management. It was felt the discussions helped identify problems and find ways of dealing with them.

93571 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Rowntree, Martin.  
 ADDRESS: Pontefract, England  
 TITLE: An introduction to intermediate treatment.  
 SOURCE: Probation (London).  
 SOURCEID: 17(1):18-21, 1971.

An introduction to immediate treatment for juvenile delinquents is presented. This was suggested by the Children and Young Persons

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

Act, 1969, Section 12, which places children in facilities to give them a new environment and constructive activity. Along these lines, the Pontefract Handicraft Club was formed to provide supervised activities for probationers. The program which includes judo, workshops and land and water play is available to those who have not availed themselves of other opportunities such as Outward Bound, Rayner Foundation, YHA and County Youth Service Pursuit Centers. Problems of the Pontefract program are discussed.

93584 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Clarkson, Elizabeth.  
 ADDRESS: University College, Swansea, Wales  
 TITLE: An overseas consultant in the probation service of Uganda: an experience of in-service training.  
 SOURCE: International Social Work (Bombay).  
 SOURCEID: 14(1):34-41, 1971.

An adviser on probation and social welfare training and practice recounts her assignment with probation officers throughout Uganda which involved an investigation of the policy in the probation service and some inservice training. The plight of training social workers in Uganda is discussed. Subjects discussed with the Kampala probation officers are how to work with the disabled and help rehabilitate them, the problem of lack of education and marital problems. Following seminars students wrote down their impressions of what they had gained. Their comments are included. 5 references.

93624 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium.  
 TRTITLE: /Social work and delinquency: studies of criminology./  
 TITLE: Travail social et delinquance: etudes de criminologie.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p.

Social work with delinquents is discussed in terms of the work of the Prison Social Service of the Belgian Ministry of Justice. The formal role of the social worker within the judiciary and penal system is examined in terms of: the role played by the social worker prior to sentencing of a client; the proper activities of a social worker within the prison environment; and the relationship of the social worker to a client who has been discharged or probated. 259 references.

93625 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRTITLE: /Social work and delinquency: introduction./  
 TITLE: Travail social et delinquance: introduction.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 9-23).

Social work in delinquency is discussed. The place of the social worker in the judiciary procedure and the application of casework in the social services allied to the penal system are examined. The need to respect the client as an individual, to accept him and cultivate an attitude of nonjudgment, and to maintain professional secrecy regarding confidences is stressed. 15 references.

93626 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRTITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: the role of the social

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worker in relation to the accused: I. the objectives of the social study./

TITLE: L'etude sociale avant sentence: le role du travailleur social aupres des prevenus: I. les objectifs de l'etude sociale.

SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.

SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 27-38).

The relation of the social worker to his delinquent client prior to sentencing is discussed in terms of the objectives of the social study made at this time. Obtaining the necessary facts from the court, helping the accused understand the role of the tribunal, explaining to the accused the role of the social worker, and creating a climate favorable to the relationship are discussed from the point of view of the social worker. 11 references.

93627 \$03

AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.

ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium

TRITITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: II. the content of the study./

TITLE: L'etude sociale avant sentence: II. le contenu de l'etude.

SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.

SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 39-53).

The relation of the social worker to his delinquent client prior to sentencing is discussed in terms of the content of the social study made at this time. A suggested plan for the social study is offered. It divides the content of the study into personal factors and environmental factors to be considered in assessing the client's difficulties. 9 references.

93628 \$03

AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.

ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium

TRITITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: III. meetings of social worker and client./

TITLE: L'etude sociale avant sentence: III. les entretiens T.S.-client.

SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.

SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 54-74).

The relation of the social worker to his delinquent client prior to sentencing is discussed in terms of the manner of conducting conferences with the client. Planning, structure, and specific techniques of a client - social worker conference are discussed. These techniques include the art of questioning, the art of listening, note taking, nondirective approaches, observation, and the creation of an atmosphere of confidence. 8 references.

93629 \$03

AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.

ADDRESS: Ministere de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium

TRITITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: IV. the sources of information./

TITLE: L'etude sociale avant sentence: IV. les sources d'information.

SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.

SOURCEID: Brussels, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 75-82).

The relation of the social worker to his delinquent client prior

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to sentencing is discussed in terms of the sources of information available to the social worker. Sources which should be explored are others involved in the particular action, friends, family, local authorities, employers, school, and other social services. Suggestions on approaching potential informants are given. 2 references.

93630 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: V. the attitudes of the client./  
 TITLE: L'étude sociale avant sentence: V. l'attitude du client.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 83-86).

The relation of the social worker to his delinquent client prior to sentencing is analyzed in terms of the client's attitude. Common client attitudes are described, impatience to questioning, anxiety, passive and active resistance, and suggestions are given for countering negative attitudes. 8 references.

93633 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social study prior to sentencing: VIII. the report of the social study./  
 TITLE: L'étude sociale avant sentence: VIII. le rapport d'étude sociale.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 107-124).

The rendition of reports on social studies made by the social worker of the delinquent client prior to sentencing is discussed. The social worker must communicate to the tribunal those elements which he deems essential to the case. The report must be accurate, pertinent, objective. Care must be given to its form as well as its contents. It is suggested that specific illustrative examples be given from the case study. The social worker should be prepared for the rejection or only partial adoption of his propositions by the tribunal, and should not feel humiliation, bitterness, irritation or despair. The social worker's responsibility in a case ends with the presentation of his report to the tribunal. 6 references.

93634 \$03  
 AUTHORS: de Bray, Leo.  
 ADDRESS: Ministère de la Justice, Service des Prisons, Brussels, Belgium  
 TRITITLE: /Social therapy in prison: the role of the social worker in relation to the prisoner: I. general considerations./  
 TITLE: Le traitement social en prison: le rôle du travailleur social auprès des détenus: I. considérations générales.  
 SOURCE: In: de Bray, L., Travail Social et Delinquance.  
 SOURCEID: Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 1970. 375 p. (p. 127-134).

In a discussion of the role of the social worker working with delinquents, an analysis is made of social therapy in the prison situation. Discussed are such general considerations as the use and usefulness of the prison social service, the status of the prison social worker, the effect of the sex of the prison social worker, and the categories of prisoners open to social therapy. 19 references.



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93744 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Tuovinen, Matti.  
 ADDRESS: Dept. of Forensic Psychiatry, Mustasaari Hospital, Vaasa, Finland  
 TRITITLE: /On filicide./  
 TITLE: Sohnesmord.  
 SOURCE: Dynamische Psychiatrie (Berlin).  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):29-35, 1971.

A study of filicide, the killing of children by their mothers, is based on data from a forensic psychiatric sample. Killing of newborn infants by young unmarried mothers has declined, while murders of older children by older married mothers has increased in relative frequency. According to the triggering anxieties, filicides can be grouped into 3 categories: presymbiotic, symbiotic and postsymbiotic. The mothers in the first category are often narcissistic characters; in the second they show varying depressive difficulties; and in the third they have a high incidence of psychosis. The problems of prevention and prognostic evaluation are discussed. 6 references.

93747 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Illing, Hans A.; Miles, James E.  
 ADDRESS: 6112 West 77th Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90045  
 TITLE: Outpatient group psychotherapy with sex offenders.  
 SOURCE: Dynamische Psychiatrie (Berlin).  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):70-77, 1971.

A study aims to demonstrate that with group psychotherapy sex offenders can be dealt with effectively if the goal is to assist them in changing their antisocial behavior, thus preventing arrest and prolonged incarceration. The setting is an outpatient clinic for men and women released from state penal institutions who have a condition of parole to undergo psychiatric treatment. Because of this enforced nature of the treatment, the first responsibility of the therapist is to help the patients deal with their feelings of resistance as they occur. The group sessions helped the patients to feel safe and to warm up and engage in cathartic motions. Seven of the 8 original members successfully completed parole, and all patients increasingly looked to the group as a source of stability. It is concluded that while the diagnosis and treatment of sex offenders may be poorly defined, long term group psychotherapy may offer a promising approach and afford continuing surveillance at the community level. 9 references.

93946 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Brennan, K. S. Walsh.  
 ADDRESS: Consultant and Clinical Teacher, Faculty of Medicine, Sheffield University, England  
 TITLE: Personality and behaviour disorders.  
 SOURCE: Nursing Times (London).  
 SOURCEID: 67(24):731-733, 1971.

A review is presented of the ways in which psychiatry is being used to explain crime, delinquency, and various other behavioral disorders. Its application to personality and behavioral problems has received considerable comment, but psychiatry is relatively new and the criteria by which behavior and personality are judged have changed significantly. In the brief analysis discussed here psychiatric conditions are categorized and related to delinquent behaviors. Neuroses, psychoses, the psychopathic personality, drug addicts, cultural mores, and reactive behavior disorders are considered. The neuroses are said to be the first cause of antisocial behavior; on the other hand, psychoses rarely lead to such behavior. Although the psychopathic personality is not well defined, it seems to be a factor in such criminal behavior, especially in sensational and often motiveless crimes. Most vandals are drug addicts; the addiction indicates a personal deficiency. Reactive behavior disorders stem from several causes and the appearance of

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this cause of delinquency is traced to some personalities in history.  
11 references.

93948 \$03  
AUTHORS: Jackson, Wayne P.  
ADDRESS: Assistant Chief of Probation, Administrative Office of the United States Courts  
TITLE: Treatment of the offender in the United Kingdom.  
SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
SOURCEID: 35(2):50-57, 1971.

Salient differences between American and British probation services are examined and some aspects of the British service that are of particular interest in terms of the American Federal probation officer are described. Responsibilities of various governmental agencies are defined; three agencies are involved and each ministers its probation services in different ways. Despite pressures for reorganization of the English and Wales services into a unified social work service, the probation service in England will remain independent. Differences in the American and British services are delineated in terms of the social inquiry or presentence report, parole procedures, probation service personnel, institutions, and training for probation service. Relations between police and probation personnel are also examined and the same communication gaps that exist between these people in the United States are found in Britain.

93958 \$03  
AUTHORS: DuPont, Robert L.  
ADDRESS: Director, Narcotics Treatment Administration, Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: How corrections can beat the high cost of heroin addiction.  
SOURCE: Federal Probation.  
SOURCEID: 35(2):43-50, 1971.

An overview is presented of heroin addiction treatment as an aspect of correctional programs designed to reduce criminality and promote constructive personal and social adjustments among offenders. Unlike the users of many other drugs, the heroin addict must have a constant supply of cash, usually \$25 to \$50 each day, because withdrawal symptoms start 6 to 10 hours after the last dose. It is now clear that a large percentage of all serious urban crime is committed by addicts in support of their habits. Heroin addiction treatment programs need greatly increased funds but, based on the development of the heroin addiction treatment program in Washington, D. C., largest city operated project in the nation, impressive results can be expected. There has been a sharp and sustained decrease in Washington crime, some part of which must undoubtedly be attributed to other causes, but many city officials credit the Narcotics Treatment Administration with a significant part of the drop. The discussion here is in terms of heroin addiction and criminal behavior, things corrections can do to reduce crime, and aspects of heroin addiction treatment.

94052 \$03  
AUTHORS: Chambliss, William J.; Seidman, Robert B.  
ADDRESS: University of California, Santa Barbara, California  
TITLE: Prosecution.  
SOURCE: In: Chambliss, W., Law, Order and Power.  
SOURCEID: Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley, 1971. 533 p. (p. 395-414).

The decision to prosecute and whom to prosecute for alleged offenses is one which takes its distinctive character from the bureaucratic features of this phase of law enforcement. This is concluded from a discussion of prosecution which encompasses the scope of the prosecutor's discretion; the use of guilty pleas in the legal process; the consequences of the guilty pleas system and the prosecution of juveniles. 34 references.

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94065 \$03  
 AUTHORS: West, D. J.  
 ADDRESS: Cambridge University Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, England  
 TITLE: Some social theories.  
 SOURCE: In: West, D., The Young Offender.  
 SOURCEID: New York, International Universities Press, 1967. 321 p. (p. 83-101).

Major sociological theories explaining criminal behavior are surveyed. They include environmental gang affiliation, differential association, and social protest theories. It is concluded that an outstanding weakness of the social theories of delinquency is absence of factual evidence in support of any one in preference to the rest.

94066 \$03  
 AUTHORS: West, D. J.  
 ADDRESS: Cambridge University Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, England  
 TITLE: The "bad" seed?  
 SOURCE: In: West, D., The Young Offender.  
 SOURCEID: New York, International Universities Press, 1967. 321 p. (p. 105-133).

Although inherited attributes may favor a delinquent outcome, environmental circumstances finally bring it about. In observation of infant behavior, certain primary patterns of reaction (active - lethargic, intense reactors - mild reactors) appear very early and persist through childhood. But the ultimate effect on social adjustment depends upon how these tendencies are absorbed or exaggerated by training and other social influences. An overview of studies on delinquent prone individuals considers: 1) the dubious concept of one criminal type; 2) the intellectually dull delinquent; 3) physical defects; 4) the criminal physique and 5) and inherited criminality.

94171 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Firkowska-Mankiewicz, Anna.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Biopsychological factors and the situation at home and in school of juvenile criminals./  
 TITLE: Czynniki bio-psychologiczne a sytuacja rodzinna i szkolna nieletnich przestepcow.  
 SOURCE: Zagadnienia Wychowawcze (Warszawa).  
 SOURCEID: 6(1):5-17, 1970.

An attempt is made to answer the question as to whether biopsychological factors can be recognized as criminogenic, and to determine the roles of these factors in view of the situations at school and at home. The study was conducted on a large number of juvenile criminals (boys) age 14 to 18 with police records. The results showed that while any single biopsychological disorder could not be regarded as criminogenic, an accumulation of several disorders in one person could definitely lead to repeated crimes. When these disorders were superimposed on the problems at home and at school the chances that the youth would become a criminal rose sharply. Thus a child showing an accumulation of behavioral disorder symptoms should be surrounded with special care and love and a friendly atmosphere at home and at school in order to minimize the chance that he might become a criminal. 7 references.

94265 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Zabczynska, Ewa.  
 ADDRESS: Czaryny 15, Warsaw, Poland  
 TRTITLE: /The family: the educative milieu of 10 to 11-year-old minors./

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**TITLE:** Dom rodzinny jako srodowisko wychowawcze nieletnich  
podsadnych w wieku 10 i 11 lat.  
**SOURCE:** Szkoła Specjalna (Warszawa).  
**SOURCEID:** 31(4):299-314, 1970.

The family as the educative milieu of 10 to 11 year old minors is discussed as part of a presentation entitled "Perturbation of the Criminal Process in Juvenile Criminality," which contains the results of research of 100 accused 10 to 11 year olds in the process of one of Warsaw's tribunals in 1966. The viewpoints of various theoreticians and investigators as to methodology and materials on the elements conditioning the socialization process of the child, and mainly the role of his family is cited. The general characteristics of the child's socialization process, with focus on the elementary school age, are considered, based on evolutionary psychology. The familial milieu of the studied children, social position of their parents, family structure, brothers and sisters, state of health and character of parents, alcoholism in the family, criminality, and life conditions are investigated statistically and are evaluated as dependence factors between the milieu and demoralization of minors. 3 references. (Journal abstract modified)

94292 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** Lange, E.; Farber, Helga.  
**ADDRESS:** Neurologisch-Psychiatrische Klinik der Medizinische Akademie "Carl Gustav Carus" Dresden, DDR-8019 Dresden, Fetscherstrasse 74, East Germany  
**TRTITLE:** /The limitations of psychological understanding and diagnostic perception in differentiating between events and experience of events, fact and subjective truth: case study of an accused./  
**TITLE:** An der Grenze der Möglichkeiten psychologischen Verstehens und diagnostischen Erkennens in der Differenzierung von Ereignis und Erlebnis, Tatsachlichkeit und subjektiver Wahrheit: studie zum Fall des sensitiven Kleinwuchsigen O. P.  
**SOURCE:** Nervenarzt (Berlin).  
**SOURCEID:** 41(1):510-515, 1970.

The biography and clinical history of a 63 year old indicted prisoner are given in detail and discussed in terms of the limitation of psychological understanding and diagnostic activity in differentiating between events and experience of events, objective fact and a patient's subjective evaluation of that fact. The discussion has particular bearing on psychiatric evaluation of the degree of responsibility in the judgment of criminal cases before the courts. 22 references. (Author abstract modified)

94422 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** Ierodiakonou, C. S.  
**ADDRESS:** Institute of Neurology and Psychiatry, University of Thessalonica, Thessalonica, Greece  
**TRTITLE:** /Psychopathic characteristic and socio-culture of young Greek delinquents and their families./  
**TITLE:** Caratteristiche psicopatologiche e socio-culturali dei giovani delinquenti Greci e delle loro famiglie.  
**SOURCE:** Minerva Medica (Torino).  
**SOURCEID:** 61(34):1874-1878, 1970.

An investigation of 120 cases of delinquent children in Greece, ranging in age from 5 to 17 years, is presented. The most frequent crimes were stealing, runaways, and moral crimes. In most cases it has been found that lack of home life and love from parents and other members of the family, were the main causes of delinquency. 15 references.

94436 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.

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ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: The police yearbook 1970.  
 SOURCEID: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc., 1970.  
 296 p.

The police yearbook of 1970 contains the papers and proceedings of the seventy sixth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc. at Miami Beach on September 17 to October 2, 1969. Included are: reports on current federal efforts in law enforcement; pertinent issues of 1969; reports on police management; a review of international police problems; announcements of the annual IACP awards; and conference reports.

94456 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Buentello y Villa, Edmundo.  
 ADDRESS: Academia Mexicana de Ciencias Penales, Mexico  
 TRTITLE: /Symposium: prevention of delinquency./  
 TITLE: Simposium: prevencion de la delincuencia.  
 SOURCE: Criminalia (Mexico).  
 SOURCEID: 37 (1):59-69, 1971.

Genetic and past institutional situation of delinquency and the influence of both factors on the legislative problem of the mentally ill are expedient in specifying some elements of criteria. It is observed that there is ideological confusion about the importance mental disorders have on the production of antisocial acts, infractions, and crimes. It is evident that much delinquency is caused by the mentally ill. On the other side, many people considered sick by psychiatrists are not considered sick by public who cannot appreciate the seriousness of neurosis, psychosis, and sociopaths. Genetically related aspects of mental illness are investigated to find possible solutions to the causes of juvenile delinquency: biochemistry, neuropsychiatry, mental retarded, chromosomal disorders, and the integration of genetics with psychodynamics. Conclusions derived in order to help increase knowledge about crime and delinquency are outlined. 13 references.

94471 \$03  
 AUTHORS: De Fazio, Francesco.  
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Medicina Legale, Universita di Modena, Modena, Italy  
 TRTITLE: /Statistical review and criminological considerations in the issuance of gun licenses in Italy./  
 TITLE: Rilievi statistici e considerazioni criminologiche in ordine alla diffusione delle licenze di porto d'armi in Italia.  
 SOURCE: Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria (Milano).  
 SOURCEID: 94 (1):183-206, 1970.

The relationship between firearms and crime and the results of a statistical inquiry into the diffusion of gun licenses in Italy are discussed. This inquiry is founded on the collection and elaboration of the data coming to the Italian Home Office from the different districts in the years 1964 to 1967. The amount of these licenses turns out to be so high as to give rise to very urgent problems of criminal policy. The differences in situation between "guardie giurate" and private citizens, and between the first issue and the renewals of licenses are emphasized. Some questions concerning criminology, the important part firearms play in morals today, their influence in conceiving as well as in planning and committing crimes are considered. The changes in arms behavior, the widespread eagerness to own them, which causes many citizens to get them lawfully, or when impossible, even unlawfully, are studied. (Journal abstract)

94537 \$03  
 AUTHORS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency; Hurst, E. Hunter III.



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ADDRESS: Austin, Texas  
 TITLE: Statement of E. Hunter Hurst III, before the subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency, the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Austin, NCCD, 1971. 9 p.

Material is presented which cites certain problems in juvenile courts, probation, detention, and training schools in jurisdictions throughout the United States. Some of the major problems facing juvenile courts and probation are lethargy in adjudication and case disposition, failure to conduct adequate screening and diversion of cases, failure to observe legal rights of children, inavailability of alternative dispositions, and a lack of knowledge of information needed to facilitate management. The most serious problem in juvenile detention is the inappropriate admissions of children to detention institutions and the unnecessary time spent in detention awaiting court disposition.

94540 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Minnesota Department of Corrections.  
 ADDRESS: Minneapolis, Minnesota  
 TITLE: A comprehensive plan for regional jailing and juvenile detention in Minnesota.  
 SOURCEID: Minneapolis, Dept. of Corrections, 1971. 65 p.

A final report is presented by the Minnesota Department of Corrections of comprehensive plans to provide direction for regional juvenile detention and regional jail facilities in the state. The major recommendations include: the bringing together of a sufficient number of inmates to hold the cost of jail facilities; the establishment of juvenile detention in conjunction with a regional jail facility; the consideration of regional juvenile treatment as an alternative to regional correction; and the development of 8 regions for jailing and detention needs in Minnesota.

94541 \$03  
 AUTHORS: District of Columbia Department of Correction; Hecht, Judith A.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Effects of halfway houses on neighborhood crime rates and property values: a preliminary survey.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Department of Corrections, 1970. 19 p.

The purpose of the present survey was to collect national data on the extent of research studies on the effects of halfway houses and the results of these studies. A questionnaire was developed and sent to 286 halfway houses in the U. S. and Canada to determine what, if any, research was being done to determine their effect on the neighborhood. The results of the survey are discussed in terms of the effects of halfway houses on neighborhood crime rates and real estate values. 5 references.

94542 \$03  
 AUTHORS: District of Columbia Department of Corrections; Jacobs, Ann; Adams, Stuart; Schulz, Bernd.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The educational program of the D. C. Jail: analysis and recommendations.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Department of Corrections, 1971. 35 p.

The present study is a review of the educational program of the Washington, D. C. jail. The study examines not only the educational program but also its actual and potential participants. A report is made of the D. C. jail education program in the past, the present educational program, and recommendations are made for a new education program which encompasses academic and prevocational training, and counseling and social education. 7 references.

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94547 \$03  
 AUTHORS: San Francisco Committee on Crime; Lasky, Moses; Orrick, William H., Jr.; Reichert, Irving F., Jr.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: A report on non-victim crime in San Francisco: Basic principles - public drunkenness.  
 SOURCEID: San Francisco, Committee on Crime, 1971. 47 p.

The present report of the San Francisco Committee on Crime asks why and how far certain laws dealing with public drunkenness should be enforced, why they should be enforced, why they should even exist. Part one deals with basic principles and their application to drunkenness and part 2 concludes that apart from drunken driving, drunkenness should be taken out of the criminal system entirely. Alternatives to the criminal justice system: alcoholic residential centers and medical approaches are discussed and finalized in the recommendations of the committee. 8 references.

94548 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Williams, Robinson A.  
 ADDRESS: Western State Hospital, Fort Steilacoom, Washington  
 TITLE: Washington State's sexual psychopath law: a review of twenty years' experience.  
 SOURCEID: Fort Steilacoom, Wash., Dept. of Social and Health Services, 1971. 10 p.

A review is made of the state of Washington's sexual psychopath law, beginning with a summary of the legislative background and key provisions of the law, followed by a discussion of the effects of the law. Conclusions as to the good of the law are drawn together with recommendations for improving features of it. Appendices include: a flow chart of treatment process and organization chart of penalties; a summary chart of penalties under Washington State Law for crimes regarding the sexual psychopath; and Washington State statutes re sex crimes and the sexual psychopath.

94549 \$03  
 AUTHORS: California Department of the Youth Authority; Palmer, Ted B.  
 ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
 TITLE: Patterns of adjustment among delinquent adolescent conformists (six subgroupings of middle maturity, immature conformists).  
 SOURCEID: California Department of Youth Authority, 1971. 207 p.

Six subdivisions or subgroupings are made within the "I-level" subtype of middle maturity, immature conformists (Cfm's). Subgroups 1, 2, and 3 are included in type A rejection failure avoiders and are: domination-exploitation resisters; markedly inadequate, frightened; and socially immobilized, pressure evaders. Type B, participation approval seekers, includes subgroups 4 and 5: support approval seekers; and compliant, childlike. Subgroup 6 is the incipient neurotics and is included in type C, transitory or situational conformists. 2 references.

94551 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Rubin, Sol.  
 ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York  
 TITLE: Children as victims of institutionalization (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Indianapolis, Child Welfare League of America, 1971. 28 p.

The problem of overinstitutionalization of children is dealt with in 2 senses: the sense that children are protected and nourished in our culture and thus institutionalized; and second the specific placing of children in physical institutions particularly training schools for delinquents. It is argued that by the protective nature of the culture, a child is overinstitutionalized in

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the fact that there is so much a child must do, must not do and must have done for him that a child is a person who is disabled in his rights. Training schools are institutions for those children who are committed to them by juvenile courts - for a myriad of reasons. Children who have committed crimes, and those who are said to need protective custody and those who have merely been truant or ungovernable are all committed to training homes. This practice is questioned. 24 references.

94595 \$03  
AUTHORS: Lofton, Oliver.  
ADDRESS: Community Relations Service  
TITLE: Organized crime in the ghetto (Unpublished paper).  
SOURCEID: Law Enforcement Assistance Admin., Norman, Okla., March 5, 1970. 27 p.

An address, made before the Third Organized Crime Training Conference of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has crime in the ghetto as its theme. Crime in the ghetto is considered as a black man sees it, as a black child sees it, as a black man lives with it, and as a black man emulates it. The concern is primarily with the impact of organized crime on the inhabitants of ghettos across the United States. It is believed that the urban crisis will not be resolved without major successes in reducing organized crime. Gambling, narcotics traffic, and the activities of organized crime in big business are emphasized as important factors in the stranglehold organized crime has on the ghettos.

94607 \$03  
AUTHORS: Meucci, Gianpaolo.  
ADDRESS: Tribunale per i Minorenni, Florence, Italy  
TITLE: /Respect of the person./  
TITLE: Rispetto della persona.  
SOURCE: Esperienze di Rieducazione (Roma).  
SOURCEID: 17(1):23-26, 1970.

A discussion of the laws applicable to the treatment of juveniles is presented. It is suggested that laws should be developed which would respect the child as a person and do what is best for him and help him to become a useful citizen, not to hide him in the "back room" as an object of shame.

94619 \$03  
AUTHORS: Guindon, Jeannine.  
ADDRESS: Universite de Montreal, Canada  
TITLE: /The steps in the reeducation of juvenile delinquents and others.../  
TITLE: Les etapes de la reeducation des jeunes delinquents et des autres.  
SOURCEID: Paris, Fleurus, 1970. 311 p.

A method of reeducation is presented which involves 4 main steps: 1) acclimation; 2) control; 3) production; and 4) personality. The elaboration of the processes or reeducation which this study has attempted to make will prove to be a precious aid for the educator who, through a pledged participation in events of daily life, involves himself in the process of reeducation of youths. Some experiences of subjects at the center for juvenile delinquents in Boscoville are presented. Several possible applications of the method presented here are suggested for diverse types of maladjusted youths (disturbed and mentally deficient), as well as normal subjects. 81 references.

94666 \$03  
AUTHORS: Megargee, Edwin I.  
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, Florida 32306

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TITLE: The psychodynamics and prediction of individual violence  
(Unpublished paper).  
SOURCEID: Tallahassee, Florida State Univ., 1970. 33 p.

A report is presented which provides a critical survey of the various psychological theories of violence. After explaining how the psychologist studies violence (in contrast to the procedures and viewpoints used in sociology, anthropology, psychiatry and biology) the problems of performing adequate research on violence are explained in lay language. After describing the problems involved in investigating violent behavior scientifically, the major theories of the etiology of violence were described and their scientific adequacy was evaluated. The adequacy of these various theoretical positions for the explanation of human violence were evaluated and the most profitable directions for future research on violence were pointed out. Research on the psychodynamics of assaultive offenders is reviewed, in particular, familial and social patterns associated with antisocial or delinquent behavior. Some highly significant factors were: marital instability of parents; atmosphere of the home; relationship with parents; relationship with peers. A report was prepared which summarized the literature on the validity of psychological tests for the prediction of violence. 28 references.

94770 \$03  
AUTHORS: North Carolina Department of Juvenile Correction; Gibbons, Charles F.; Adams, L. Reed.  
ADDRESS: Raleigh, North Carolina  
TITLE: The cottage seventeen experiment: an empirical evaluation of delinquency typologies.  
SOURCEID: Raleigh, North Carolina Dept. of Juvenile Correction, 1970. 130 p.

A description is given of Project 17 which took place at Stonewall Jackson School, the oldest correctional institution for juveniles in the State of North Carolina, and one of several housing adolescent male offenders. The school provides correction to some 315 students, primarily through the structure and therapeutic benefit of the group living experience. The research findings of the projects indicate that a lowering of their asocial index (which is a measure of delinquent attitude) is somewhat more prominent in students having participated in Project 17, that the student -- counselor relationship could be greatly improved by creating a more relaxed atmosphere and one in which therapeutic change played a decisive role. The followup aspect of Project 17 was concerned with the recidivism rate of the juvenile offenders after release from the correctional school program. 80 references. (Author abstract modified)

94797 \$03  
AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.  
ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023  
TITLE: /Monthly summary of reported and published state or federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems./  
TITLE: no title.  
SOURCE: Sex Problems Court Digest.  
SOURCEID: 2(6):1-6, 1971.

A monthly summary of the reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems involved in criminal and civil court procedures dealing with sex crimes, obscenity, etc., presents 15 cases. The subjects are: 1) the right of a pregnant unmarried high school student to attend class; 2) conviction of a defendant for forcible rape of a 20 year old mentally retarded female; 3) state may regulate obscene material; 4) penetration in rape case must be proved; 5) girlie magazines are not pornographic; 6) teacher may use 4 letter word in discussion; 7) illegal seizure of alleged obscene material; 8) indecent liberties with minor; 9) sodomy conviction and statute upheld; 10) assumed name

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certificates with distasteful name must be accepted; 11) lack of necessity for showing force or violence in rape of child; 12) contribution to delinquency of a juvenile; 13) lack of court discretion in death sentence for rape in absence of jury mercy recommendation; 14) reversal of fornication convictions of unmarried parents; and 15) pornographic magazine distribution was the basis for conviction for distribution of obscene materials. 15 references.

94798 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.  
 ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023  
 TRITITLE: /Monthly summary of reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems./  
 TITLE: no title.  
 SOURCE: Sex Problems Court Digest.  
 SOURCEID: 2(7):1-6, 1971.

A monthly summary of the reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning issues related to sex problems involved in criminal and civil court procedures is presented. The opinions were as follows: 1) a homosexual organization was denied a certificate of incorporation; 2) a conviction for statutory rape was affirmed and evidence of the defendant's scheme or plan was considered admissible; 3) the conviction for statutory rape of a child under 12 years of age was affirmed; 4) the consent of the female in an incest case was held not essential; 5) offering to commit an act of intercourse is a crime of prostitution; 6) the Utah obscenity statute was upheld; 7) a statute proscribing the sale of obscene film and not the possession thereof was upheld; 8) a city ordinance providing that a place exhibiting obscene material is a public nuisance and withholding of a business licence by the city were held invalid; 9) conviction for rape and indecent liberties with a child was affirmed; 10) a defendant was indicted for use of the mails for obscene matter, the indictment was dismissed by the District Court, and the U.S. Supreme Court reversed on appeal of the government; 11) sodomy committed with female even if consented to may be prosecuted; 12) the conviction for possession of an obscene movie with intent to show it to others was affirmed. 12 references.

94854 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Phillipson, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
 TITLE: Drug dependence -- opiate type, and criminal responsibility (Unpublished paper).  
 SOURCEID: Bethesda, Maryland, NIMH, 1971. 8 p.

An examination is made of the arguments put forth by 3 medical witnesses (psychiatrists; 1 testifying for the prosecution and 2 for the defense) at the trial of 3 narcotic addicts for: 1) possession of narcotics, 2) possession of narcotics paraphernalia, and 3) being present in an illegal establishment. The defendants contended that addiction to narcotics should be considered an illness rather than a crime and was therefore not illegal. The concept of legal responsibility is discussed. The opinion is expressed (here and in testimony for the prosecution) that the addicts were fully responsible for their actions (except in case of insanity) and that if a law were passed to excuse addicts for crimes committed to maintain their addiction it would not only be a grave disservice to citizens in the streets but it would also remove one of the strongest motivating factors for cure that exists. In an attempt to obtain support for this belief, a questionnaire was circulated to 12 narcotic addiction treatment centers. Analysis of the 100 questionnaires returned revealed, among other opinions that: 1) 75% agreed that motivation for cure would be removed if it was ruled that heroin addicts were not responsible for their actions at material times; and 2) 69% not only agreed on the motivation question but also said they were always responsible for their actions at material



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times. Other answers are summarized, 3 individual answers are included, the questionnaire is reproduced, and the treatment agencies providing answers are listed.

94861 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Fox, Richard G.  
 ADDRESS: Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada  
 TITLE: Temporary absence, work-release and community based corrections in Ontario.  
 SOURCE: Australia & New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):46-61, 1971.

A description is made of a systematic temporary absence scheme for adult prisoners introduced by the Department of Correctional Services of the Canadian Province of Ontario. The overall aim of the Ontario scheme is to provide a variety of alternative means whereby sentenced prisoners may be temporarily released from the institution in which they are confined, primarily to provide prisoners with work or educational opportunities which would be impractical to duplicate within the institution. The basic structure of the system; statistics involving the applications revocations and activation of absence permits; rules governing temporary absence; reasons given for acceptance or rejection of release applications; and operation of the program are all described. 26 references.

94864 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Miller, D. E.  
 ADDRESS: Human Relations Agency, Department of Correction, Sacramento, California  
 TITLE: Inmate attitudes and views of two experimental programs: the two-day visiting program and temporary release program.  
 SOURCE: Australia & New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):21-26, 1971.

The present study concerns itself with the response of inmates to 2 experimental programs of the California Department of Corrections aimed at maintaining inmate's family ties and providing preparation for release back into the community. The 2 programs are the family visiting program and the temporary release program. A random survey of minimum custody inmates indicates that these pilot programs enjoy a marked degree of acceptance. 11 reference.

94866 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Challinger, Dennis.  
 ADDRESS: Victorian Social Welfare Department, Victoria, Australia  
 TITLE: Distribution of Victorian juvenile offenders.  
 SOURCE: Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Melbourne).  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):27-34, 1971.

The distribution of juvenile offenders throughout Victoria, with particular reference to the Melbourne metropolitan area, in the years 1966 and 1969 is investigated. The data collected for the last appearance of every offender at a Victorian Children's Court comprised the year of birth, sex, residence, and offense. The resultant data provide a dynamic empirical view of Melbourne's official juvenile delinquency problem. 6 references.

94892 \$03  
 AUTHORS: no author.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Constitutional law - juvenile criminal law and procedure - Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled that a juvenile does not have a right to trial by jury.  
 SOURCE: Villanova Law Review.

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SOURCEID: 16(2):362-372, 1970.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court recently held that the juvenile courts in the Commonwealth are not constitutionally compelled to grant juvenile delinquents the right to a jury trial where the adjudicatory hearing contains the following procedural safeguards: timely notice of the charges; benefit of counsel; confrontation of witnesses against the accused; protection against self-incrimination; provision of a transcript of the hearing; appellate review; and proof of all allegations beyond a reasonable doubt. The Pennsylvania Court in the instant case, Terry 1970, has decided to definitely state the reasons for maintaining the status quo of the juvenile court system, and to reconcile them with the Gault and Duncan decisions. 63 references.

94897 \$03  
AUTHORS: Polk, Kenneth.  
ADDRESS: University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon  
TITLE: A reassessment of middleclass delinquency.  
SOURCE: Youth and Society.  
SOURCEID: 2(3):333-353, 1971.

A study of middle class delinquency is presented. A sample of male sophomores in a medium class delinquency is presented. A sample of male sophomores in a medium sized county in the pacific northwest was interviewed. This attempt to replicate Vaz's Canadian investigation found support for the hypothesized relationship between peer orientation and deviant behavior and for the relationship between peer deviance and level of youth culture involvement. Vaz's study was not supported by the fact that both working class and middle class boys displayed increasing levels of deviance as level of peer involvement is raised; and that involvement in the legitimate culture of the school is negatively related to aspects of peer culture. These findings are discussed. It is concluded that middle class delinquency doesn't differ in style or context from working class delinquency. 11 references.

94918 \$03  
AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: Coming of age in the ghetto.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 197-219).

Life style of teenagers in the ghetto and its relation to juvenile delinquency is explored. A case is presented of boys charged with rape but released after evidence showed they were not guilty. Nothing was done about the apartment where these events and other illegal sex acts took place. Many ghetto children live in the streets and miss a lot of school. They do not have habits of thrift, so they give expensive presents to girl friends. This was portrayed in a case where a boy bought his prom date an expensive ensemble, was overthrown for a college student and charged with rape which was set up by the mother of the girl. Ghetto girls often shoplift for personal adornment. They are often victims of adult abuse or neglect. The middle class child is rarely arrested or sent to an institution but large proportion of poor children are arrested and sent to institutions. Although middle class teenagers have premarital sex, the courts only charge slum children.

94919 \$03  
AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.  
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.  
TITLE: When the battle's lost and won.  
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will listen.  
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970, 352 p. (p. 269-294).

Hostilities between the police and unarmed black high school

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students in Philadelphia are examined. The children were beaten, injured and arrested when they went to the school administration to protest the inferior education they received in their 80% black high school. The children sued the police for their attack and for the unconstitutionality of the Juvenile Court Act as administered in the Philadelphia Juvenile Court. Although the court ruled against the students, no more children were injured in the juvenile court.

94958 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Leiberg, Leon G.  
 ADDRESS: National Committee for Children and Youth, Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Project crossroads: pre-trial intervention with first offenders.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-199131, 1971. 92 p. HC:\$3.00 MF:\$ .95.

The objective of the project was to explore the problems of diverting selected arrestees (ages 16 to 26) from the criminal justice process in the juvenile and adult courts in the District of Columbia. The project provided intensive manpower service to selected persons arrested, but not yet tried (in both courts), during a 90 day continuance of their trial after the participants were released on their own recognizance. Supportive services provided included counseling, personal assistance, employment and training placement, education services, and court review. At the end of the 3 month program, project recommended, if warranted, dismissal of pending charges. The second phase of the project concentrated on testing program effectiveness by measuring the impact on the participants. (Journal abstract - GRA)

94974 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kreuzer, Arthur.  
 ADDRESS: 2 Hamburg 50 Rulantweg 11, Germany  
 TRITITLE: /The criminality of (rocker groups) urban gangs: observations on the German variation of an international youth phenomenon./  
 TITLE: Rocker-Gruppen-Kriminalitat: betrachtungen zur deutschen Variante eines internationalen Jugend-Phanomens.  
 SOURCE: Monatsschrift fur Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (Cologne).  
 SOURCEID: 53(8):337-361, 1970.

Rocker groups (urban teenage gangs) are the current German version of gangs related to the hoods in the United States during the 1950s and the British rockers of the 1960s. They are composed of underprivileged, antisocial urban youths of stereotypical leather jacket appearance. Their activity consists of hanging around bars, train stations, and public parks, and they are frequently involved in vandalism, fights, and mugging. Numerous descriptive examples of their behavior are presented, and relevant statistics are employed in analysing the rocker group's social structure, the lack of a unifying ideology, and the causative factors of their rebellious behavior. The effects of drugs and alcohol and the influence of the mass media are explanatory in describing the phenomenon of group mentality and how it leads to violence. Because the eventual result of these social factors is criminal activity, it is the responsibility of parents, school personnel and the police not only to understand their involvement, but to prevent the individual from becoming so alienated from society that he joins the group. After the break from society has occurred it is imperative that attempts be made to communicate with individuals in the group, or in the worst instances, that convicted persons be carefully rehabilitated to find the entrance back into society. 16 references.

94977 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.

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ADDRESS: P. O. Box 44337, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804  
 TITLE: Louisiana crime control: new directions-a summary report, 1968-1970.  
 SOURCEID: Baton Rouge, La., Comm. on Law Enf. and Admin. of Crim. Just., 1970. 16 p.

A summary of the reports of the Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice of Louisiana is presented. The formation and studies of the Commission are briefly described. Some major findings and recommendations include: 1) there is a lack of reliable Louisiana crime data, but crime is rising faster than the population; 2) law enforcement agencies, the courts and correctional systems are understaffed and underfunded, but more is needed than money to solve the crime problem; 3) increased professionalism of the police would result in increased public support; 4) judicial goals include the institution of modern administrative techniques and the elimination of delays and backlogs; 5) long-term recommendations for corrections are toward a community based system with a variety of treatment options. Findings in the areas of juvenile delinquency, drugs, firearms, and organized crime are also reported. 11 references.

94981 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Shoham, Shlomo.  
 ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel  
 TITLE: Research in criminology in a country of social change.  
 SOURCE: In: Shoham, S., Israel studies in criminology.  
 SOURCEID: Tel Aviv, Gomeh, 1970. 258 p. (p. 9-34) Vol. 1.

In Israel, where more than 70 ethnic groups have been identified, a conflict of norms theory may be highly relevant for the genesis of crime, delinquency and social deviation. Culture conflict, is considered as one predisposing factor in a configuration of many. A scheme of social factors of criminal behavior hypothetically applied to the etiology of crime and delinquency is presented which includes: 1) predisposition configuration composed of the family unit, ecological factors, economic factors and culture conflict, and 2) a chain of dynamic pressures which lead a given individual to associate with criminal groups and absorb their patterns of behavior. The scheme, which has been empirically tested, may be regarded as a positive feedback circuit moving from the amorphous mass of predisposing factors through the differential association identification process to the criminal subculture which feeds in turn many of the predisposing factors on the social level, such as criminal family members, broken homes, ecological factors. 25 references.

94982 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Guttman, Louis; Rahav, Gioria.  
 ADDRESS: Israel Institute of Applied Social Research, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel  
 TITLE: A two-dimensional space for classifying legal offenses.  
 SOURCE: In: Shoham, S., Israel studies in criminology.  
 SOURCEID: Tel Aviv, Gomeh, 1970. 258 p. (p. 35-76) Vol. 1.

An empirical analysis of crime within the framework of a legal definition is presented. Empirical data gathered from the court files of convictions was used to characterize each crime by 4 major components: 1) the legal norm violated, 2) the perpetrator (actor) of the crime, 3) the object injured by the crime, and 4) the act itself. A standard form was evolved for this purpose containing 25 items for classifying each crime. A total of 150 offenses were processed in this manner, with each offense characterized by a unique profile. A simultaneous analysis of all the 150 offense profiles was then carried out by the Guttman-Lingols Multidimensional Scalogram Analysis. Findings indicated the need for an instrument to measure the behavioral severity of the offense by synchronizing the material control elements of the norms, e.g. social stigma and its resistance potential. Results are summarized and presented through a series of

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diagrams. Implications for research on administration of criminal justice and sentencing are reviewed. 11 references.

94983 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Shoham, Shlomo; Shoham, Nahum, Abd-El-Razek, Adnan.  
 ADDRESS: Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel  
 TITLE: Immigration, ethnicity and ecology as related to juvenile delinquency in Israel.  
 SOURCE: In: Shoham, S., Israel studies in criminology.  
 SOURCEID: Tel Aviv, Gomeh, 1970. 258 p. (p. 77-97) Vol. 1.

An explorative study of delinquency in Israel resulted in hypotheses, subsequently tested in full scale research, pertaining to rates, fluctuation and nature of delinquency in an area representative of the Jewish population in Israel. The raw data included all juvenile cases dealt with by police in the Sharon area over a 15 year period. Major hypotheses could be summarized as follows: 1) high rates of delinquency are related to high degrees of urbanization and greater cultural discrepancy among various ethnic groups within the community; 2) the highest rate of juvenile delinquency is linked to the second generation juveniles of immigrant parentage; 3) the bigger the cultural gap between the immigrants and the receiving community and the stronger the barriers against upper vertical mobility, the higher the rates of delinquency; 4) lowest delinquency rates occur in agricultural homogeneous settlements, with immigrants settling in such areas exposed to a minimum of culture conflict; 5) the rate of delinquency among immigrants has been significantly higher than among nonimmigrants; 6) the ranking of variables in relation to the strength of their link with delinquency seem to be in the following increasing order: homogeneity, ethnicity, length of stay in the country, and degree of urbanization.

94984 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Banitt, Rivka; Feder, Ruth; Segal, Esther; Smilansky, Johathan.  
 ADDRESS: Institute of Criminology and Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel  
 TITLE: The etiology of middle-class delinquency in Israel.  
 SOURCE: In: Shoham, S., Israel studies in criminology.  
 SOURCEID: Tel Aviv, Gomeh, 1970. 258 p. (p. 119-140) Vol. 1.

A report which deals with the testing of 7 specific hypotheses about upper and middle class delinquency in Israel by means of interview, attitude surveys and case studies is presented. Subjects were 1,213 boys listed as delinquents in the 3 major Israel cities. Hypothesis related to masculine role models, family cohesiveness, materialistic values in a consumption geared culture, and the effects of conflict situations within the family unit and in the culture at large. Major theoretical finding was that the delinquency of middle and upper class boys could be explained by the family centered hypothesis. Findings suggested that the factors which are linked to the family as a channel through which the process of socialization streams are important to the genesis of delinquency, but less crucial than the actual norms which are contained and transmitted by the nuclear middle class family. The various hypotheses appeared to be weakly related and therefore independent of each other. 18 references.

95023 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Magnuson, William G.  
 ADDRESS: U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Implementing the convention on offenses and certain other acts committed on board aircraft.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1970, 7 p.

This report of the Commerce Committee of the Senate summarizes a bill implementing the Convention on offenses and other acts committed on board aircraft. Changes in existing law are described including



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those involved in interference with flight crew members or flight attendants and offenses while in flight. Letters from the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Deputy Under Secretary of Transportation, the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, the Deputy Attorney General and from the office of the Comptroller General of the United States are printed.

95088 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Escassi, Jose Velasco.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Psychiatric-forensic problems of psychopathic personalities./  
 TITLE: Los problemas psiquiatrico-forenses de las personalidades psicopaticas.  
 SOURCE: Revista de Estudios Penitenciarios (Madrid).  
 SOURCEID: 26 (189):285-338, 1970.

The history and evolution of the concepts on psychopathy are reviewed with reference to varied opinions and etymology of psychopath and personality. Briefly discussed are 3 concepts that emerge in the mental definition: 1) abnormality, 2) character, and 3) cause. Personality, its structure, character and its affinity to the environment are mentioned. Criteria for classifying psychopaths and the relations of different types to certain crimes and penal law are outlined. Treatment for psychopaths is considered.

95089 \$03  
 AUTHORS: De Cardona, Jose Maria Nin.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Criminological thinking of Edmundo Mezger./  
 TITLE: El pensamiento criminologico de Edmundo Mezger.  
 SOURCE: Revista de Estudios Penitenciarios (Madrid).  
 SOURCEID: 26 (189):339-373, 1970.

The views of Edmundo Mezger which pertain to anthropological and psychopathological concept of delinquency and the biological, sociological, and dynamic concept of crime are discussed. In order to study delinquency, Mezger attempts to understand all the trajectories that are present in the criminal's life. Discovering the spiritual, sensible, and human qualities in each criminal is advocated in order to comprehend delinquent behavior. 46 references.

95090 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Sanz, Maria Paz Ovejero.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Pedagogical character of penitentiary reform in the nineteenth century (continuation)./  
 TITLE: Caracter pedagogico de la reforma penitenciaria en el siglo XIX.  
 SOURCE: Revista de Estudios Penitenciarios (Madrid).  
 SOURCEID: 26 (189):377-434, 1970.

A movement of penitentiary reform in the Nineteenth Century is described with references to 2 periods that represent an inequality between theoretical realizations and practical methods regarding legislation and institutions. A detailed evaluation is made of penitentiary phenomena to determine what pedagogical factors should be considered in the general guide. The movement was characterized by constant moralization whose objective was obtained by means of moral and religious education, system of rewards and punishment, and formal instruction. The moral, social physiological, and psychological characteristics of work are discussed. 197 references.

95093 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Bazaldua, Enrique Gutierrez.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRTITLE: /Penitentiary psychiatry./

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TITLE: La psiquitria penitenciaria.  
SOURCE: Derecho Penal Contemporaneo (Mexico).  
SOURCEID: No. 39:67-80, 1970.

The development of scientific comprehension of psychiatry, its methodology, and practical application, are discussed with reference to the organization of the penitentiary method. It is concluded and recommended that: 1) the phenomenological method in psychiatry should be used for a medical, psychiatric, and criminological study of the violator; 2) a methodological differentiation in psychology, psychopathology, and clinical psychiatry must be effected in order to delimit functions in criminological studies. 12 references.  
(Journal abstract modified)

95177 \$03  
AUTHORS: Gottfredson, D. M.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Measuring the tendency to detain delinquents.  
SOURCEID: Final Report, NIMH Grant MH-15850, 1970. 2 p.

The preliminary development of an instrument measuring attitudes (of persons in decision making roles) toward the use of detention (of allegedly delinquent children prior to their adjudication) is presented. Twenty five short case samples describing children referred for the detention decision were prepared and assembled into a questionnaire. Subjects indicated whether or not the child should be detained. Two samples of subjects were studied, called the exploratory sample (N=92) and the confirmatory sample (N=141). A factor analysis of results with the exploratory sample resulted in extraction of factors reflecting concern with protection of the child and with protection of society. A second factor analysis, based on responses of the confirmatory sample, gave similar results. It was concluded that the 2 factors accounted for 75% of the common variance. Further hypotheses were formulated for a preliminary assessment of the validity of factor scores. A first comparison concerned hypothesized differences between the police and probation samples, and a second investigated associations of scores with detention rates in various California counties. The police and probation officers differed in scores on both factors: police scored higher. Factor 2 scores were found to be associated with a classification of counties according to relatively high or low detention rates: higher scores were associated with higher detention rates. Thus, regardless of the factors, the study showed that, in the counties studied, probation and police officers differed in attitudes concerning detention and that these attitudes are associated with differing detention rates. 2 references.

95239 \$03  
AUTHORS: no author.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Scientists put the finger on factors in violence and aggression.  
SOURCE: Journal of the American Medical Association.  
SOURCEID: 211(4):580-581, 1970.

Data from several studies are presented in an analysis of violence and aggression that shows a significant relationship between brain lesions and chromosomal abnormalities, and various forms of violent behavior. One hundred thirty five patients who referred themselves for treatment because of periodic and uncontrollable urges to attack or provoke violence were examined and 25% had focal temporal lobe brain disease with electroencephalogram (EEG) abnormalities characteristic of psychomotor epilepsy. Of 66 patients with definite or suspected brain lesions, about half improved with anticonvulsant drugs and some counseling. In another study of 84 difficult-to-manage male prisoners, half had abnormal EEGs and their fingerprints showed a low finger ridge count approaching that of women. Nine percent had chromosomal abnormalities, usually an extra chromosome, and half showed at least 1 of the 3 major biological

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abnormalities: neurological function, chromosomal aberrations, or dermatoglyphic abnormalities. Although chromosomal and fingerprint analyses cannot be used in individual diagnosis, they could serve to alert those interested about potential behavior problems. In prison, these same subjects might not respond to usual punitive measures.

95269 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Corrigan, Michael; Wajin, Harry.  
 ADDRESS: Juvenile Court, Wichita, Kansas  
 TITLE: Juvenile court, detention and probation.  
 SOURCE: In: CPC, Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning.  
 SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 11 p.

A task force report on issues related to juvenile court, detention, and probation in Sedgwick County, Kansas is presented. A lack of a uniform juvenile court philosophy throughout the state is seen as a major problem, and it is recommended that a statewide comprehensive program for community education and public relations concerning the juvenile court and its procedures be provided. There is also a need for trained personnel and space to house delinquents. The detention centers are used for juveniles who should be in a halfway house, in addition to those who do qualify for admission. The greatest need in probation is for more personnel to handle the caseload.

95270 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Brewer, Joseph E.  
 ADDRESS: Wichita Guidance Center, Wichita, Kansas  
 TITLE: Statutory age and parental responsibility.  
 SOURCE: In: CPC, Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning.  
 SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 6 p.

A task force report on the statutory age of juveniles and parental responsibility in regard to juvenile delinquency planning and control in Sedgwick County, Kansas, is presented. It is recommended that the age of 18 be retained as the limiting age for defining juveniles legally. In regard to parental responsibility, the following issues are discussed: values, forces affecting parental responsibility, and methods of increasing competence in parental roles. It is recommended that agencies serving health, welfare, recreational and religious needs should focus their programming on the family group; that family and child development should be taught in school beginning in kindergarten; and that classes should be provided for parents who have finished their regular schooling.

95271 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Foster, Bickley.  
 ADDRESS: Center for Urban Studies, Wichita, Kansas  
 TITLE: Schools and total community.  
 SOURCE: In: CPC, Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning.  
 SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 11 p.

A task force report on schools and total community concerns in regard to juvenile delinquency prevention and control in Sedgwick County, Kansas, is presented. Five recommendations are 1) that public laws be included as part of the curriculum in elementary and secondary schools; 2) that truancy laws which force juveniles to drop out of school be changed; 3) that educational programs on drugs be provided; 4) that upon a juvenile's return to the community after institutionalization, state agencies should provide social summaries, work histories, and personal data to the school board; and 5) that a specialized facility for rehabilitation, treatment, training and continuing education for the physically and psychologically disturbed juvenile be provided.

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95272 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Irwin, Ted.  
 ADDRESS: Sedgwick County Mental Health Association, Wichita, Kansas  
 TITLE: Quantitative resources and aftercare.  
 SOURCE: In: CPC, Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning.  
 SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 5 p.

A task force report on rehabilitative and corrective resources for the juvenile court and aftercare in Sedgwick County, Kansas, is presented. The utilization of present industrial schools and other rehabilitation facilities and aftercare availability are analyzed. It is concluded that a regional facility of at least 100 beds would be needed in the county.

95281 \$03  
 AUTHORS: State of California Department of the Youth Authority; Pond, Esther M.  
 ADDRESS: Sacramento, California  
 TITLE: The Los Angeles Community Delinquency Control Project: an experiment in the rehabilitation of delinquents in an urban community.  
 SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Youth Authority, 1970. 65 p.

The Los Angeles Community Delinquency Control Project (CDCP), involving 2 parole units, the Watts Unit and the Jefferson unit, was a 3 year experiment in which selected California Youth Authority (CYA) wards were paroled to an intensive rehabilitation program in the community in lieu of institutionalization and release to the regular parole program. Rehabilitative techniques of the CDCP program included: intensive individual and family counseling, group counseling, foster and group home placement, organized center recreational activities and community outings, temporary detention for limit setting and/or protection, a school tutorial program with a credentialed teacher in the project, and agent employer and agent school liaison services. The final analysis of parole performance presented in this report is based on 301 parolees, (180 experimentals and 121 comparison wards), who were randomly assigned to the study between March 1, 1966 and December 31, 1967. All had completed at least 15 months on parole. The most outstanding finding was that there were no significant differences between the experimental and regular parole programs in either project area on any of the parole performance criterion measures. These were: parole outcome, reason for revocation, time to revocation or unfavorable discharge and severity of revocation offense. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

95288 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Tennent, T. G.  
 ADDRESS: Special Hospitals Research Unit, Broadmoor Hospital, England  
 TITLE: School non-attendance and delinquency.  
 SOURCE: Educational Research (London).  
 SOURCEID: 13(3):185-190, 1971.

Literature relating to school nonattendance and delinquency is reviewed from 2 aspects: those delinquents who truant, and those who truant and later become delinquent. These studies all suggest a significant correlation between school nonattendance and later delinquency. In practical terms this group must be considered to be at risk and requiring preventive measures. There is, however, the danger of assuming that truancy is a single syndrome and not merely a symptom which can form part of several symptom complexes or syndromes. It may well be that there are particular kinds of truancy syndrome associated with particular forms of social maladjustment. Further studies should, therefore, aim to go beyond showing a correlation between truancy and delinquency and aim to explore the determinants of this relationship. 35 references.

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95441 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Graham, Fred P.  
 ADDRESS: New York Times, New York, N. Y.  
 TITLE: The politics of crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Graham, F., The Self-Inflicted Wound.  
 SOURCEID: New York, MacMillan, 1970. 377 p. (p. 10-25).

As part of a study of the rulings of the Supreme Court in the 1960's the politics of crime is discussed in terms of giving responsibility for the rise in crime to the court. The Miranda v. Arizona decision and its public impact are noted, and the influence of the absolute nature of the Bill of Rights regarding individual rights on the Warren Court are analyzed. Emphasis is placed on the actions of the Court to police the police. 15 references.

95449 \$03  
 AUTHORS: DeFleur, Lois B.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Theoretical implications.  
 SOURCE: In: DeFleur, L., Delinquency in Argentina.  
 SOURCEID: Pullman, University of Washington Press, 1970. 164 p. (p. 149- 162).

Theoretical implications regarding Cohen's predicted characteristics of the delinquent subculture are discussed as the result of a study of juvenile delinquency in Cordoba, Argentina. Major factors analyzed are the relevancy of such a theory to delinquency problems outside of the urban American setting and speculation regarding some alternative approaches to explaining the nature of Argentina's youth problems, as well as those of other nations and cultures. The study was based on a systematic sample of delinquency cases confronting the Argentine juvenile court, and interviews with a group of institutionalized offenders. The resulting analysis probed the nature of the delinquent's experiences in school, family, peer groups, and neighborhoods. Value orientations and attitudes toward the middle class were also assessed. Since no evidence of nonutilitarianism, negativism, or maliciousness was found, and the predictions regarding school experiences were not validated, it appears that the reaction subculture does not exist in Cordoba. The major implication for the Cohen theory is that it aided in clarifying the nature of some of its prime concepts and made more specific its boundaries. In particular, certain limits concerning the sociocultural makeup of urban-industrial and stratified communities beyond which this theory cannot be expected to have relevancy seem clear. It was also found to be a very difficult theory to deal with empirically and to validate with measurable variables. Finally, implications of these conclusions for developing delinquency theory are treated, emphasizing that a sound sociological theory about any behavioral phenomenon must be built upon an adequate model of the society within which the condition exists. 10 references.

95454 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Campbell, Horace E.  
 ADDRESS: Denver, Colorado  
 TITLE: Freud in the American scene.  
 SOURCE: Rocky Mountain Medical Journal.  
 SOURCEID: 68 (6):33-36, 1971.

Despite the fact that Sigmund Freud wrote no books or articles on crime or the insane, most of the medical advisors to American courts and penal institutions use Freud's concepts. Unrealistic and unscientific interpretations contribute to the release of dangerous psychopathic criminals who are free to repeatedly prey on the public. Only in America have the dualistic (mind separate from matter) concepts of Freud been accepted by the general populace. In Europe, such acceptance has been considerably less, and parents there have preserved their image, their prerogative, and their control of their children. Acceptance of Freudian concepts by Americans is consistent



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with current sentimentalism and subjective idealism. If civilization is to continue and the rising crime rate be diminished, Americans must learn to approach the facts of their lives with rationalism as their guide, rather than intuition and mysticism. 16 references.

95457 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Cushman, Paul, Jr.  
 ADDRESS: Amsterdam Avenue at 114th Street, New York, New York 10025  
 TITLE: Methadone maintenance in hard-core criminal addicts: economic effects.  
 SOURCE: New York State Journal of Medicine.  
 SOURCEID: 71(14):1768-1774, 1971.

A study conducted at New York's Methadone Maintenance Clinic of Saint Luke's Hospital Center (an integral part of the Methadone Treatment Program of Beth Israel Medical Center) verifies the rehabilitative effectiveness of methadone substitution for heroin. In this study, evaluation of the rehabilitative accomplishments are considered in economic terms. The costs to society of 81 criminal addicts, their income declared, and their income taxes paid are considered. The balance sheet is then drawn before and during methadone treatment. Drug abuse, the number of arrests, and jail days are significantly reduced in patients treated with methadone. 6 references.

95462 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Post, Richard S.  
 ADDRESS: Department of Police Science and Administration, Wisconsin State University, Platteville, Wisconsin  
 TITLE: Creating a secure campus environment.  
 SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 140 p. (p. 29-37).

In a discussion of the role of the police in providing a peaceful campus environment, the nature of security, the purposes of law enforcement, the environment needed to foster rebellion or revolution, and the differences between the goals of the university and the goals of the broader society are discussed. Because of the differences in goals, the system of protection of a campus should also be different. It is suggested that police on campus provide services and information that law enforcement authorities would need regarding student personalities, activities, and enforcement situations, but that when real police force is needed outside forces be called in. Student services orientation of campus police is seen as the need for the future.

95463 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Dumas, Paul J., Jr.  
 ADDRESS: University of Georgia Police Department, Athens, Georgia  
 TITLE: Police relationship with the campus community.  
 SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 140 p. (p. 38-42).

Some characteristics of a campus community and the importance of excellence and truth in all facets of police - campus relations are discussed. Excellence in performance of the police mission, in nonenforcement services, in professional standards, in police conduct and integrity, and in attitudes toward the academic community is discussed. Truth concerns admitting mistakes and eliminating the causes for them, but also refusing to be a scapegoat when that would be politically expedient but untruthful.

95468 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kobetz, Richard W.; Hamm, Carl W.  
 ADDRESS: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 18th

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St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Contemporary campus problems.  
 SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 160  
 p. (p. 67-93).

Contemporary campus problems which are discussed are guerrilla tactics, the opposing views of the university as an establishment institution or as a separate community, and careers in campus security. An 18 item questionnaire which was given to workshop participants concerning the role of campus security officials and the answers given are presented. Reports of the special committee on campus tension of the American Council on Education, the task force studying student unrest of the National Education Association, and the President's Commission on Campus Unrest are briefly described. 14 references.

95492 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Kobetz, Richard W.; Hamm, Carl W.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1319 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Campus unrest: dialogue or destruction.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 160  
 p. \$3.50.

The proceedings of a workshop for law personnel on the problems associated with campus unrest, disorder, and violence is presented. A summary of police responsibilities and attitudes, the role of campus security departments and policies affecting them, action priorities, the use of weapons, the intelligence function, and administrative indecision is given. Also presented are police guidelines, campus regulations, policy statements and resolutions on student discipline from several universities, the International Association of Chiefs of Police Guidelines for civil disorder and mobilization planning, and a description of how an incident was handled in Berkeley in 1964. The paper presented deal with such topics as public relations, psychological considerations in police personnel administration, creating a secure campus environment, the role of the national guard in campus disorder, and contemporary campus problems. 58 references.

95494 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Watson, Nelson A.  
 ADDRESS: Professional Standards Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1319 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The perception of change in contemporary society.  
 SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 160  
 p. (p. 9-16).

The nature and perception of, and reaction to change are discussed from the point of view of law personnel. It is argued that change and perception are completely dependent on each other. The elements of perception are awareness, classification, and evaluation. Changes in society produce stress, and when stress reaches crisis proportions the police are often not prepared to handle it. The difficulty of policing a society in which there are many cross currents of social change, and in which people must be prevented from doing what they want to do or made to do something they don't want to do is discussed. The reasons for the inadequacy of campus police departments to handle demonstrations are seen as the magnitude of the problem and the indecisiveness of society as to what to do about them.

95495 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Farton, Robert J.  
 ADDRESS: Metropolitan Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri  
 TITLE: Public relations: hard to live with -impossible to live

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without.  
SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.  
SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 160  
p. (p. 17-21).

The importance and ways of achieving good public relations between the police department and the mass media are discussed. If relations are good the media have the means and desire to check out items concerning police action. On the other hand the police should not try to control the news, but must be factual and honest. Suggestions for policies and programs of universities in their relations with the press and the police are presented.

95499 \$03  
AUTHORS: Jackson, Bruce.  
ADDRESS: author address not given  
TITLE: Our prisons are criminal.  
SOURCE: In: MacNamara, D., Perspectives on Correction.  
SOURCEID: New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1971. 277 p. (p. 15-30).

Some of the deplorable conditions existing in the prisons in most states are described, from the midwest to the correctional institution for the criminally insane at Bridgewater, Mass., to the scandalous conditions in Arkansas. Even the best systems, such as those in Texas and California, are not effective if sentencing procedures in the courts are primitive and parole systems are poor. Recommendations for reform include: 1) rational sentencing to avoid unnecessary or overlong terms that can make a career criminal out of a first offender; 2) adequate funds for truly correctional services; 3) humane dwelling places for those who can not survive in any world but prison; and 4) public awareness that even modern, well run prisons are punishing places. 1 reference.

95508 \$03  
AUTHORS: Schreiber, Aaron M.  
ADDRESS: School of Law, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.  
TITLE: Indeterminate therapeutic incarceration of dangerous criminals: perspectives and problems.  
SOURCE: Virginia Law Review.  
SOURCEID: 56(4):602-634, 1970.

The experiment at the Patuxent Institution of Maryland, combining indeterminate sentences and therapeutic treatment for recidivists judged defective delinquents, is criticized. Variations from the Patuxent model that are recommended include: 1) the provision that an indeterminate sentence be imposed only upon those convicted of specified crimes the nature of which indicates that unless they are incarcerated there is a very strong, precisely formulated, probability that they will commit future crimes that would be dangerous physically or psychically to other persons; 2) the courts, not the staff of the correctional institution should make the decision whether or not the convict is a defective delinquent; 3) the indeterminate sentence should be abolished and replaced by a fixed but extendable sentence from which he could be paroled early if qualified; 4) in court hearings for initial sentencing and for extension the convict should be accorded the procedural safeguards guaranteed by due process; 5) the administrative correction board should be independent of the institutions professional staff; 6) rehabilitative approaches alternative to psychotherapy should be tested by including laymen and nonmedical social scientists to fill staff positions instead of limiting these almost exclusively to psychiatrists and psychologists as at present. In these ways it is hoped that society will be protected against dangerous offenders while safeguarding their liberty and experimenting with rehabilitative methods. 150 references. i

95512 \$03  
AUTHORS: Levine, David.

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ADDRESS: University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska  
 TITLE: Criminal behavior and mental institutionalization.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 26 (3):279-284, 1970.

People showing symptoms which threaten the community are more likely to be admitted to a mental hospital than people showing symptoms which do not threaten the community. About 70% of a random sample of mental hospital patients have broken the law; the precise nature of their crimes was reported. There is a positive correlation ( $R=.51$ ) between the number of months a patient spends in a mental hospital and the number of months he would have been sentenced to jail had he been tried and convicted of the crimes which he committed during the period immediately prior to his hospital admission. 3 references. (Author abstract)g

95531 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Cranston, Jay.  
 ADDRESS: Wichita Interagency, Wichita, Kansas  
 TITLE: Law enforcement and drugs.  
 SOURCE: In: CPC, Juvenile delinquency prevention and control planning.  
 SOURCEID: Wichita, Kansas, Community Planning Council, 1970. 11 p.

A task force report on issues related to the drug and narcotic problem and law enforcement in connection with juveniles is presented. Marijuana, heroin, hallucinogens, drug suppliers, prevention measures, alcohol, police handling of juveniles, and police enforcement of drug and alcohol laws are discussed. It is stressed that prevention is the main hope in juvenile delinquency, and particularly in drug abuse. The emphasis must be on the individual, rather than on his delinquency.

95584 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency; Montilla, M. Robert.  
 ADDRESS: 605 Crocker Citizens Bank Building, Sacramento, California 95814  
 TITLE: Model community correctional program: report III, crime and its correction in San Joaquin county.  
 SOURCEID: Sacramento, Calif., Inst. for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, 372 p.

This report, one of 6 final reports of the model community correctional project, contains a comprehensive description and evaluation of the criminal justice system in San Joaquin county. Recommendations are made concerning the local criminal justice system, and both local and state correctional subsystems. Three special studies are discussed: work furlough profile, pilot followup of christmas releases from jail, and relationship between agricultural employment and jail bookings. A number of related model program elements to develop correctional resources capable of effectively treating and controlling offenders are discussed. 31 references.

95609 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Knudten, Richard D.; Knudten, Mary S.  
 ADDRESS: Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana  
 TITLE: Juvenile delinquency, crime, and religion.  
 SOURCE: Review of Religious Research.  
 SOURCEID: 12 (3):130-152, 1971.

Research into the relationships of delinquency, crime, and religion has been generally historical and speculative. This review article examines the topic in terms of religion, law, and crime; religious research; problems of measurement; religious research in juvenile delinquency; religious research and adult criminality; the clergy and delinquency and crime; religious research in corrections;

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and prevention and religious research. It concludes that the subject has generally been neglected by empirical researchers and that more work in the area will have to be completed before the influence of the religious variable in delinquency and crime will be understood. 171 references. (journal abstract)

95667 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schafer, Herbert.  
 ADDRESS: 28 Bremen-Neue Vahr, Dietrich-Bonhoffstrasse 84, Germany  
 TRTITLE: /The serious offense as the initial criminal transgression./  
 TITLE: Die schwere Tat als erster Rechtsbruch.  
 SOURCE: Monatsschrift für Kriminologie und Strafrechtsreform (Cologne).  
 SOURCEID: 53(8):362-374, 1970.

In very few cases is an offense an individual's first criminal activity. Before an eruptive, shocking deed is committed, there is usually a gradually intensifying combination of preceding incidents of a smaller degree which could be perceived as warning signals and designated as predelinquency indications. It is vital to recognize these indications and correctly evaluate them. This can be done by utilizing the knowledge already gained in other prognosis procedures for structural analysis, and by using the newly developed caryograms. A further recommendation is the timely application of the numerous pedagogical and social influences which are available. This should be done with the clearly defined goal of fitting the individual into society during the time when he is at the predelinquent stage, unless all the evidence points out that this administration could no longer be effective. 15 references. (Author abstract modified)

95689 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Haslam, Phyllis.  
 ADDRESS: Elizabeth Fry Society, Toronto, Canada  
 TITLE: The woman offender.  
 SOURCEID: Ontario, John Howard Society, 1970. 8 p.

An analysis of the woman offender is presented with focus on the girl or woman who has received a sentence of imprisonment. Several aspects of the subject are briefly discussed, including theories for female criminal behavior as compared with male behavior, society attitudes, and police and court action. Five types of offenses representative of crimes in which women are involved are then evaluated more fully: offenses against property without violence; offenses involving alcohol; charges of vagrancy dealing with prostitution; charges of vagrancy related to lack of visible means of support; charges of neglect of children.

95715 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Ferrari, M.  
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Medicina Legale e delle Assicurazioni, Università di Napoli, Naples, Italy  
 TRTITLE: /Social aspects and criminological considerations of psychoneurosis./  
 TITLE: Aspetti sociali e riflessi criminologici delle psiconevrosi.  
 SOURCE: L'Ospedale Psichiatrico (Napoli).  
 SOURCEID: 38(1-2):208-243, 1970.

The spread of neurotic manifestations observed as a part of modern society and the increase of antisocial behavior constitute phenomena characteristic of present day life. The causes of neurosis are discussed with reference to the family, societal organization, work, school and sexual activity. The social aspects of psychoneurosis are considered in terms of matrimony, work, criminality, symptomatology, juvenile and neurotic delinquents. The prevention of psychoneurosis, centers of mental hygiene and treatment, and institutions for reeducating minors are mentioned



briefly. 39 references.

95718 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hess, Albert G.  
 ADDRESS: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, N. Y.  
 TRITITLE: /Some aspects of the use of volunteers in the field of prevention, treatment, and control of crime and delinquency in the United States./  
 TITLE: Alcuni aspetti dell'impiego dei volontari nel campo della prevenzione, trattamento e controllo del crimine e della delinquenza negli stati uniti.  
 SOURCE: Quaderni di Criminologia Clinica (Roma).  
 SOURCEID: 12(1):67-82, 1970.

The use of volunteers in the field of corrections in the United States has recently been receiving new attention. Volunteers fulfill a number of functions, such as giving material support, providing direct services, acting as a gatekeeper in order to open to exoffenders opportunities not accessible to them previously, and using the power which they possess as citizens in a democratic society for the promotion of reforms in legislation, the administration of justice and corrections. As an example for this last function the Citizen Action Program of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency is described. This program, successfully operated since 1955, provides for committees of lay leaders who make realistic and rational appraisals, with assistance of professional consultants, of the problems of the prevention, control and treatment of crime and juvenile delinquency, and stimulate and encourage legislators and administrators to make changes where change is needed. Another program which is described fulfills mainly the functions of giving direct service and acting as gatekeepers. The role of the volunteer has been shifting its character. Instead of serving as a substitute probation officer to those to whom regular probation services are not available, a trend is developing based on the recognition that volunteers can fulfill certain functions better than professional probation officers although they do not possess the professional skills of the latter. Working without remuneration and out of idealism, they are less identified by the offenders as representatives of the establishment and can thus gain more easily their charges' confidence. Many problems, however, exist in the use of volunteers, and great care has to be taken in respect to their recruiting, selection, training, deployment and supervision. 10 references. (Journal abstract modified)

95725 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Manzanera, Luis Rodriguez.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRITITLE: /Juvenile delinquency in Mexico: part 1./  
 TITLE: La delincuencia de menores en Mexico: primera parte.  
 SOURCE: Criminalia (Mexico).  
 SOURCEID: 36(10):689-752, 1970.

Diverse theories about juvenile delinquency are reviewed. The principal manifestations of the problem are described with emphasis on the historical and cultural factors of Mexican people. The study is divided into 3 parts: 1) a historical psychological interpretation of the motivation of Mexicans, principally the children and adolescents, 2) statistics and description of the present situation of delinquency, 3) the principal causes of juvenile delinquency, study of endogenous and exogenous factors. Further discussion of juvenile delinquency is continued in a following article.

95726 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Manzanera, Luis Rodriguez.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TRITITLE: /Juvenile delinquency in Mexico: part 2./  
 TITLE: La delincuencia de menores en Mexico: segunda parte.  
 SOURCE: Criminalia (Mexico).

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

SOURCEID: 36 (11):755-794, 1970.

The second part of a discussion on delinquency in Mexico is presented and is divided into 4 sections: 1) criminal modalities, 2) judicial problems, 3) treatment and prevention, and 4) conclusions and bibliography. A distinction is made between various types of crime and delinquencies - children, juvenile, individual, and group. The relationship between culpability, imputability, and punitiveness are explored. Recommendations are made for alleviating the problem of juvenile delinquency in Mexico. 81 references.

95912 \$03  
AUTHORS: Brown, Barry S.; DuPont, Robert L.; Kozel, Nicholas J.; Spevacek, John D.  
ADDRESS: Narcotics Treatment Administration, 122 C St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001  
TITLE: Staff and client views of the role of the correctional client: conflict and its implications for treatment.  
SOURCE: Social Psychiatry (Berlin).  
SOURCEID: 6(2):83-88, 1971.

A comparison was made between staff and inmate conceptions of the inmate role in 2 correctional settings differing significantly in terms of degree of concern for custody as opposed to concern for rehabilitation. At each setting the ideas of the treatment and custodial staff were investigated separately. With the exception of the treatment staff at the custodial setting, it was found that each institutional staff viewed the average inmate as significantly more active and aggressive, more dependent and less socially responsible than did the institution's clients. In an effort to contain this conflict, and at the same time make greater use of the clients' felt capacity for greater responsibility taking, a program is suggested which would couple graduated demands for the client's prosocial adjustment with increases in the freedom of action permitted him. The clients at the 2 settings differed significantly in that the clients at the rehabilitative setting attributed greater activism to the average inmate than did the clients at the custodial setting. It is hypothesized that this difference is a function of the greater freedom of action permitted at the rehabilitative setting as well as the greater youthfulness and lesser institutional sophistication of the client population from which that sample was drawn. 13 references. (journal abstract modified)

95934 \$03  
AUTHORS: Turk, Austin T.  
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.  
TITLE: The mythology of crime in America.  
SOURCE: Criminology.  
SOURCEID: 8(4):397-411, 1971.

Statistical data is interpreted to show that while there are admittedly a great number of arrests in this country, the evidence does not support common misconceptions and exaggerations on the extent of crime in the United States. Using the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) index crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, it is shown that the great majority of crimes involve offenses against property rather than crimes of violence. Crime in the streets is dismissed with the fact that relatively few crimes occur on the streets and these can be avoided by staying off the streets. It is also statistically proved that while nonwhites and young adults have disproportionately high arrest rates, the vast majority in these categories are law abiding. The mythology of crime in the United States is extended to the courts and continuation of the democratic process is urged. 19 references.

95935 \$03

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

AUTHORS: Slawski, Carl J.  
 ADDRESS: California State College at Long Beach, California  
 TITLE: Crime causation: toward a field synthesis.  
 SOURCE: Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: 8(4):375-396, 1971.

A synthesis is presented of major attempts to explain the necessary preconditions to criminal behavior from the point of view of field theory, or of the individual in the situation. Specific criminological theories considered are described in terms of 3 variable roles: cultural, personal, and situational. Role bargains made by the individual to reconcile the role strain occasioned by the difficulty of fulfilling role demands are discussed. Theories are presented which imply a sociological bias in cultural role strain, a social and psychological bias in situational role strain, and a psychological bias in personal role strain. It is held that in order to obtain a true picture of what goes on in the process of becoming a criminal, consideration must be given to all these variables simultaneously. 87 references.

95936 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Moran, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois  
 TITLE: Criminal homicide: external restraint and subculture of violence.  
 SOURCE: Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: 8(4):357-374, 1971.

A study of 258 criminal homicides in Boston has been made which generally confirms that low status groups commit more murders than groups at higher cultural levels. This investigation sought to demonstrate that the use of violence is sanctioned among subcultural groups or individuals seeking to maintain status levels acquired through achievement rather than ascription. Three hypotheses were tested: that homicide rates are higher in subjective low status categories; that rates vary positively with the strength of the relational system; and that subcultural groups manifest differential rates based on norms regarding violence. Variables in the study were race, sex, and age, with blacks, males, and persons under 40 designated as subjective low status groups and whites, females, and persons over 40 designated as nonsubjective low status groups. In general, data supported all 3 hypotheses; most of the homicides were committed by blacks, males, and young people, with age bearing a stronger relationship to murder than either race or sex. Implications of these findings are discussed. 27 references.

95937 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Dembo, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: Centre for Mass Communication Research, University of Leicester, Leicester, England  
 TITLE: Recidivism: the "criminal's" reaction to "treatment".  
 SOURCE: Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: 8(4):345-356, 1971.

The difficulties and frustrations facing a parolee attempting to lead a law abiding life are analyzed as factors influencing the decision to again reject conventional moral values. Three factors appear vital to this decision: a lack of community receptivity evidenced by inadequate educational facilities and limited opportunities for employment; restrictions preventing self-fulfillment and meaningful relationships with others; and the extent of previous criminal socialization. Presuppositions by law enforcement representatives that the parolee is morally deficient make his own attempts at rehabilitation particularly difficult. It is concluded that, for the parolee to succeed, conventional alternatives must be attractive enough to initiate and encourage conforming behavior in the face of overwhelming adjustment problems. 18 references.

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

95938 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Vetter, R. J.; Adams, Reed.  
 ADDRESS: Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida  
 TITLE: Effectiveness of probation caseload sizes: a review of the empirical literature.  
 SOURCE: Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: 8(4):333-343, 1971.

A review is given of a number of reports which deal with the effect of relative size of probation officers' caseloads on rehabilitation efforts for parolees, largely narcotics offenders in this instance. The present study complements a previous survey of similar literature through 1965 and brings the review of literature up through the first half of 1969. Critical comments are made on the theoretical nature of past research efforts on the variable of caseload size, and attention is directed to the implications for corrections of the empirical studies conducted since 1965. It is concluded that although the evidence suggests that correctional efficiency is contingent upon early detection, the influence of caseload size on early intervention has not yet been scientifically investigated. 15 references.

95939 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Fooner, Michael.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Money and economic factors in crime and delinquency.  
 SOURCE: Criminology.  
 SOURCEID: 8(4):311-332, 1971.

Statistical data is presented on how, where, and why people lose cash. Findings are developed which suggest that criminality corresponds more to affluence than to poverty, in that carelessness in handling cash virtually invites theft and there are more affluent people in today's society than poor people. Victims of cash losses from all sources are differentiated as to sex, age, education, occupation, income, awareness of loss, methods of safeguarding, and where and how they lost their money. Women, college-educated adults, people in managerial jobs, and youth are found to be most loss prone and hence most careless. Education at all economic levels into new behavior patterns for safeguarding cash is suggested as a method of reducing the incentive to steal. 6 references.

96026 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Goldstein, Michael; Kant, Harold; Judd, Lewis; Rice, Clinton; Green, Richard.  
 ADDRESS: University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024  
 TITLE: Experience with pornography: rapists, pedophiles, homosexuals, transsexuals, and controls.  
 SOURCE: Archives of Sexual Behavior.  
 SOURCEID: 1(1):1-15, 1971.

An interview designed to assess a respondent's experience with erotic material in photographs, films, and books, during adolescence and adulthood, was administered to convicted male rapists, pedophiles, homosexuals, transsexuals, heavy pornography users, and 2 nondeviant contrast groups. One nondeviant group was composed of whites matched for the sex offender group; the other was composed of ghetto and middle class blacks. Adolescent exposure to erotica was significantly less for all deviant and offender groups compared to the nondeviants. During adulthood, the sex offenders and transsexuals continued to report less exposure to erotic stimuli than controls. The homosexuals and users, however, both report greater exposure during adulthood. As adolescents, the control group, rapists, and heavy users were excited to masturbate by the erotic materials more than the other groups. As adults, the controls and rapists showed a sharp decrease in being excited to masturbate to erotica while the users' rate remained high and the homosexuals' rate rose. Less than a quarter of the respondents in any group imitated sexual behavior seen in the erotic material immediately or shortly

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after its viewing. The hypothesis that extent of exposure during adolescence to erotica is positively associated with the later emergence of sexual pathology is not borne out by this study. The nondeviant, non - sex -offender groups sampled had had significantly greater exposure to erotic materials during adolescence than the deviants, convicted sex offenders, or heavy adult users of pornography. 4 references. (journal abstract)

96084 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Stinchcomb, James D.  
 ADDRESS: Institute for Justice and Law Enforcement, University Research Corporation, Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Opportunities in a law enforcement career.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Vocational Guidance Manuals, 1971. 132 p. \$1.95.

Information relative to employment in law enforcement activities is presented under topics that include: (1) The History of Law Enforcement; (2) Opportunities at the City and County Level; (3) Opportunities at the State Level; (4) Opportunities at the Military and Federal Levels; (5) Advantages and Disadvantages; (6) Educational Requirements; (7) Related Careers; and (8) National Associations and Federal Agencies. A list of selected reading material is included. One appendix contains pertinent quotations from police administrators while a second appendix lists colleges offering law enforcement education. Under "Advantages and Disadvantages", the frustrations and dangers of law enforcement work are discussed relative to mass psychology, particularly the public apathy with which police officers must contend, and the paradox of demands for equal compliance with the law while expecting personal immunity. Dangers are discussed with the admonition that the police officer must display confidence and courage while at the same moment not ever appearing to lack compassion. 10 references.

96092 \$03  
 AUTHORS: no author.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Selected Presentations from the 1970 National Conference on Law Enforcement Education, February 1-3, 1970, Jacksonville, Florida.  
 SOURCEID: U.S. Government Printing Office: 0-386-518, 1970. 54 p.

A synopsis of 13 presentations given at the National Conference on Law Enforcement Education held at Jacksonville, Florida in February, 1970 has been published. The excerpted remarks deal with development of programs for judicial education and how these programs relate to law enforcement training as well as their effect on the nation's criminal justice system. Of particular interest to behavioral scientists are a description of the participation between the recruit training program of the Chicago Police Department and Loop College (2 X Basic - A New Challenge, by Salvatore Rotella) and a description of Maryland's plans for rehabilitation and correctional education of criminals (Translating Concepts into Plans -Corrections, by Ralph Gutekunst).

96101 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Cukalovic, T. S.  
 ADDRESS: Nis, Yugoslavia  
 TITLE: Alcoholism and juvenile delinquency.  
 SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 2: 3rd. international congress of social psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 43 p. (p. 286-287). -

A survey shows an increase in juvenile delinquency in Nis, Yugoslavia, with 1 of 7 delinquents involved in an alcohol problem, either with parents or himself. It is recommended that society act methodically to prevent and control both delinquency and alcoholism by organizing all aspects of the lives of young people. (journal abstract modified)



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96308 \$03  
 AUTHORS: De Caprariis, Elio.  
 ADDRESS: Istituto di Storia della Medicina dell'Universita di Padova, Padua, Italy  
 TRITITLE: /Study of Esquirol's psychiatric-forensic thought (1772-1840)./  
 TITLE: Il pensiero psichiatrico-forense di J. E. D. Esquirol (1772-1840).  
 SOURCE: Rassegna di Studi Psichiatrici (Siena, Italy).  
 SOURCEID: 60(2):150-160, 1971.

A short account of the status of medical jurisprudence at the beginning of 1800 concentrates on the psychiatric and forensic thought of Esquirol. The Parisian physician divides treatment of insane criminals into 2 parts: examination of the lunatic's civil capacity and the criminal's imputability. In the first of the treatment phases, Esquirol maintains that every juridical decision in such cases must ensue from the evaluation of the mental disease with reference to the prognosis. In the second phase, Esquirol considers the crime of the mad reasoner, and concludes that we must attach great importance to the disease in the genesis of the crime. Esquirol's work, although it is not permeated with exact medical and legal language, has many worthy and useful presuppositions, arguments, and conclusions. 26 references.

96336 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Tuovinen, Matti.  
 ADDRESS: Dept. of Forensic Psychiatry, Mustasaari Hospital, Vaasa, Finland  
 TITLE: Crime as an attempt to save one's integrity.  
 SOURCE: Dynamische Psychiatrie (Berlin).  
 SOURCEID: 3(2):99-105, 1970.

A psychoanalytic theory of crime is advanced which endeavors to characterize certain adaptive and defensive "gyroscopic" ventures of the ego when it experiences threats of various kinds. Clinical illustrations are used to demonstrate the proposed theses concerning the personality before and after the crime. The function and responsibility of society toward criminals is seen as double edged: it has to control their destructiveness against the outer world and against themselves. Criminals as a group prefer alloplastic adaptational methods; in dealing with their own feelings of guilt, they prefer projection. The imprisonment gives a good target for the projections, which are manifested as a suspicious readiness to see injustice everywhere. The importance is emphasized of the integration of classical motivational findings with those of modern egopsychology in creating a psychoanalytical theory of crime which is more conducive to practical application and more resistant to ideological storms. 3 references.

96351 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TRITITLE: /Theories of urban delinquency./  
 TITLE: Conclusion.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 130-140).

A summation is presented of criminological theory and the compatibility of theory and penal practice is evaluated. Nine propositions are developed which comprise the important theories of urban delinquency. They are: (1) crime is an urban phenomenon; (2) crime is closely associated with low class neighborhoods; (3) crime is a positive cultural value of low class neighborhoods; (4) crime is not evenly distributed among the lower classes; (5) crime is associated with rooming house districts; (6) home life quality is a crucial determining factor in delinquency; (7) lower delinquency

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rates accompany stable social relationships and cultural homogeneity; (8) social isolation of problem families is conducive to child delinquency; and (9) crime is found throughout the social order. General theoretical tenets are developed in an effort to reconcile apparent contradictions in these propositions. Of primary importance is the conclusion drawn that crime and delinquency are highly complex sociolegal and psychological phenomena.

96368 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. \$2.25.

Sociological interpretations of the meaning of crime are discussed and various sociological theories regarding crime causation are examined. The history of crime and the treatment of criminals are traced, the legal and moral implications of the definitions of criminal behavior are explored, and a general theory is developed in an effort to reconcile sociological and criminological theory with a set of propositions that characterize the nature of crime. Emphasis is on the sociological aspects of crime and on the sociological view of the criminal as part of a social system; the individual psychology of the criminal is thus of secondary importance. Trends and patterns of crime are analyzed and found to be rather remarkably stable although, of course, the crime rate is increasing. Considerable attention is focused on crime and social class; delinquency is very much a problem of the middle class although it is probably different in nature from that in the lower classes.

96369 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TRTITLE: /Definition of crime: legal and moral aspects./  
 TITLE: Introduction.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 1-12).

Legal aspects involved in defining crime, and some salient features of crime reporting are described. In the most basic sense crime can be defined as a breach of the criminal law, but qualifications exist that further complicate this simple definition. Distinctions must be made between civil and criminal offenses, although the two often overlap. Prior criminal intent on the part of the offender must also be shown before a crime can be said to have been committed; age of the offender is also a factor. Crime may also be considered as an index of maladjustment and, as a further dimension, as an index of social maladjustment. In the latter case, emphasis is on the social milieu rather than on the individual and his psychology. Issues related to the interactions between sin and crime, or morality and crime, are seen to be relative to public opinion and subject to radical change over the years. Crime recording techniques are reviewed and examples discussed that show how inaccurate the statistics can be; it is postulated, for example, that reported sex crimes may represent no more than 5% of such offenses.

96370 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: Trends and patterns.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 13-23).

Crime statistics are examined in an analysis of trends and patterns related to crime occurrence in England. Over the last 30 years there has been a steady increase in the amount of crime reported but the increase in England has not equaled that in the United

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States. Although the crime rate has increased, the general pattern of offenses has remained stable. In this regard, about 75% of all offenses are larcenies and about 20% are offenses against property; crimes of violence against persons remain at about 5% of the total. When defined as over 10 years and under 17 years of age, the typical offender is a male juvenile, and the peak incidence of crimes apparently is reached at about 14 years. A remarkable difference is noted between males and females in the criminal statistics, and some related sociological implications are discussed. Much crime is also related to opportunities and, in that sense, may be considered to have a rational basis and be explicable in terms of normal psychology.

96371 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: The sociology of crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 24-42).

Some early attempts to develop a single, principal theory of crime causation are reviewed and the more current sociological approach discussed in detail. Prior theories have held that criminals were hereditarily determined and could be recognized by certain identifiable physical stigmata (the Lombrosian theory) and that imitative behavior was of crucial importance as a cause of crime (Gabriel de Tarde). Sociologists stress the social element but a balance must be maintained between opposite points of view that would assert (1) that individual psychological traits are the fundamental causes and (2) that delinquency is purely a sociological concept. To the sociologist, crime is a learned behavior and stress is placed on the role of opportunity and temptation. Anything that interferes with the learning of socially acceptable behavior can also be a causative factor. Sociological opinions that crime is normal behavior, and various aspects of white collar crime are discussed.

96372 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: Crime and social class.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 43-68).

The occurrence and nature of crime as it relates to social class, particularly in England, are discussed. In recent years a growing delinquency has been reported among middle class Americans; some writers have long held that delinquency among the middle classes has always existed but that offenders have not been as systematically prosecuted as have members of the lower classes. Various theories attempt to account for the alleged differences between middle and lower class delinquencies; one sees a masculine protest against the American family, which is female dominated, which results in an exaggeration of the masculine behaviors such as toughness, courage, and aggressiveness. The ecological approach is examined in which relationships are sought between the social geography of a city and the location of delinquents' homes. Subculture theory, and the views of David Matza, who sees delinquency occurring almost as a matter of luck, are also described.

96373 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: The socialization process and crime.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 69-77).

Delinquency is discussed as a socialization process in terms of family failure, problem families, and the school. Sociocultural

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interpretations of crime and delinquency make it clear that in the case of delinquents there has been a breakdown in the socialization process. The family, as the primary source of values and social attitudes, is emphasized but the school is an important secondary institution. The disturbed and delinquent family often produces disturbed and delinquent children, an observation which applies to all social classes. In the higher classes, however, the children are more often dealt with psychiatrically. Some problem families have been shown to produce delinquency rates eight times the average and, moreover, to produce their excessive delinquency regardless of where they lived in terms of prevailing delinquency rates. Additional discussion is devoted to reasons why schools should accept a greater degree of blame for delinquency, and extrapolations of the theoretical aspects of delinquency to adult offenders are presented.

96374 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: The aims of the penal system.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 78-90).

Objectives of the penal system are examined in terms of punishment, humanitarianism, deterrence, reform, and social defense, and crime is discussed as a social process. In the past, the aims of any penal system were simply the punishment of criminals and the destruction of those who opposed the power of the state. The picture is now more complicated because the aims and objectives of society are less certain and because additional complications are produced by criminologists and penal reformers who view the subject in terms of their own specialties. Punishment is still the primary interest of many and the concept of rehabilitation is relatively new. Modern penal reform is often the work of pressure groups made up of so called intellectuals and academics. Some fallacies implicit in the idea of punishment as a deterrent are pointed out and, although punishment and retribution are still widely accepted, other considerations are seen as making headway. Attention is also called to the importance of viewing the criminal as part of a social system and not as an individual offender.

96375 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England  
 TITLE: The treatment of offenders.  
 SOURCE: In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
 SOURCEID: London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 91-113).

The treatment of criminal offenders is discussed in respect to the disposal of juvenile and adult cases. A general distinction is made between the treatment of juvenile and adult offenders on the premise that juveniles offer better opportunities for rehabilitation. Consequently, treatment of the younger offenders is less punitive and more reformatory, although there are exceptions. Penal measures provided for juveniles vary widely. The alternatives available are: (1) discharge, either conditional or absolute; (2) fines; (3) probation; (4) attendance centers, which operate on Saturday afternoons, set up to inflict a mild punishment; (5) fit person orders; (6) schools, mostly run by volunteer groups, approved for use in handling delinquents; (7) detention centers which provide sharp discipline for tougher juveniles; (8) hostels, concerned with training and reeducation; and (9) prison, a little used recourse. Methods of dealing with adults are far less flexible and more punitive in nature; they are here discussed in terms of prisons, prisonization, classification, and aftercare.

96376 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mays, John B.  
 ADDRESS: University of Liverpool, England

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

**TITLE:** New trends in methods and treatment.  
**SOURCE:** In: Mays, J., Crime and its treatment.  
**SOURCEID:** London, Longman, 1970. 164 p. (p. 114-129).

Various features of the present penal system which appear to offer growth potential are examined and various criminological ideas evaluated. Predictive techniques, which would hopefully permit the development of a scientific penological system in which offenders could be enrolled in tailored rehabilitative programs with a high probability of success, are discussed in some detail. Predictive techniques would also permit the delineation of potential delinquents and make possible the additional support and facilities that might prevent the future offense. Group methods have been practiced in English prisons since 1958 but the claims of their therapeutic effectiveness are questioned here. Meetings between staff and inmates do not constitute psychiatric treatment but probably have a positive effect on both. Halfway houses are a clear response to the critical nature of the early days of freedom following imprisonment. Parole, the institution of juvenile police liaison officers, and other new and experimental policies in child care are discussed.

96436 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** Jacobs, Patricia A.; Price, William H.; Richmond, Shirley; Ratcliff, R. A. W.  
**ADDRESS:** Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, Scotland  
**TITLE:** Chromosome surveys in penal institutions and approved schools.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Medical Genetics.  
**SOURCEID:** 8(1):49-53, 1971.

The chromosomes of 2538 males from a variety of penal and corrective institutions are examined. No significant difference was found between the incidence of males with an abnormality of the sex chromosomes, in particular with a 47,XXY complement, in these establishments and the incidence of such males among the new born. There was also no significant difference in the number of males with an autosome structural rearrangement. 11 references. (author abstract)

96451 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** California Dept. of the Youth Authority; Molof, Martin J.  
**ADDRESS:** Sacramento, California  
**TITLE:** Statistical prediction of recidivism among female parolees in the California Youth Authority.  
**SOURCEID:** Sacramento, California Dept. of the Youth Authority, 1970. 42 p.

An investigation was made on the statistical prediction of recidivism among female California Youth Authority parolees. Multiple regression of selected variables on the recidivism criterion was performed and it was found that age at parole contributes the most weight to the predicted score. The 5 selected predictor variables were: age at admission to the Youth Authority, age at release to parole, admission status, number of cooffenders in the commitment offense and number of foster home placements. Discussion follows on relationships between the 2 age variables and recidivism, the uses and limitations of prediction tables in corrections, and a model for evaluating utility of prediction tables. 28 references.

96453 \$03  
**AUTHORS:** Rogers, Joseph W.; Alexander, Elizabeth Smith.  
**ADDRESS:** Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico  
**TITLE:** The penal press: opportunities for correctional research.  
**SOURCE:** Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.  
**SOURCEID:** 7(1):1-10, 1970.

The penal press functions largely as a means by which prisoners



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communicate to each other, to the prison staff, and to the society outside the confines of prison walls. Opportunities for correctional research through the penal press are considered. Little research attention has been devoted to this media although the penal press consists of over 200 publications and has an estimated audience exceeding 300,000 readers. An attempt is made to focus attention on the penal press through a merger of interests in corrections, communication, theory and content analysis. A brief background is provided for the penal press and 2 particular publications are compared through content analysis. Further examination is attempted through the incorporation of the concept of neutralization from the work of Gresham Sykes and David Matza. Because the intention of this consideration of the penal press is primarily suggestive rather than comprehensive, demonstrative rather than comprehensive, emphasis is placed on the potential of that press. Accordingly, the conclusion suggests a number of ways in which this research vehicle might be utilized to further correctional knowledge. 18 references. (Journal abstract modified)

96503      \$03  
 AUTHORS:    Peretti, Peter C.  
 ADDRESS:    St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois  
 TITLE:      Value-orientation differences between delinquent and non-delinquent boys holding age, social class, and racial variables constant.  
 SOURCE:     Acta Criminologicae et Medicinae Legalis Japonica (Tokyo).  
 SOURCEID:   36(5-6):175-187, 1970.

A study of value orientation differences between delinquent and nondelinquent boys aged 13 to 15, holding age, social class, and racial variables constant, is discussed. Value orientation differences between the delinquent and nondelinquent youth were greatest in the emotional area of response. The intracategory trend suggests that the emotional value orientation increases in importance for the delinquent youth as he becomes older; it decreases for the nondelinquent youth as he ages. As age increases, the delinquent value orientation of social response increases, while for the nondelinquent it remains about the same. In the religious area, value orientation of delinquent as well as nondelinquent youth increase as they grow older. The delinquent youth are less likely to be physically active when they are living with their natural parents, although, they will still be emotional. When living with separated parents, the youths display their most emotional values and they are least interested in religious areas. In living with divorced parents, the boys still highly value the emotional response, and the physical is the least likely. Intracategory selections show the greatest response in the physical value orientation when the delinquent youth are living with separated parents. Value orientation of emotional response is also greatest here. It is suggested that values are learned by parents as role models, as well as by influences in the home situation, as well as from peers or other significant individuals in the youth's sphere of interaction. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

# CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

96531 \$03

AUTHORS: Box, Steven; Ford, Julianne.  
 ADDRESS: Rutherford College, University of Kent, Canterbury, England  
 TITLE: The facts don't fit: on the relationship between social class and criminal behaviour.  
 SOURCE: Sociological Review (Staffordshire, England).  
 SOURCEID: 19(1):31-52, 1971.

A critical look is taken at the widely accepted theory that criminal behavior is negatively related to social class --that is, that assumed working class affinities such as poverty, deprivation, poor education, and broken homes will automatically breed crime. A number of other studies are cited to show that official statistics are biased in favor of the upper classes and sources of bias are analyzed. It is pointed out that criminal statistics are available for only a small portion of the crimes committed and for only the criminals apprehended. Self-report research studies are analyzed as a means of providing more direct indicators of delinquency. These studies suffer from various limitations, the most serious deficiencies being that they are confined to adolescents or are segmented as to degree of seriousness of the offenses sampled. Given the ambiguities, errors, irrelevancies, lack of validation, and contradiction of the studies to date, it appears that the only conclusion that can be stated with certainty is that the working and underprivileged classes are more liable to be treated as criminals; that is, they are more likely to be suspected, apprehended, tried, and imprisoned than the upper social classes. 53 references.

96548 \$03

AUTHORS: Feldman, James H.  
 ADDRESS: State's Attorney Office, Cook County, Illinois  
 TITLE: The prosecutor's special tasks in juvenile delinquency proceedings in Illinois.  
 SOURCE: Illinois Bar Journal.  
 SOURCEID: 59(2):146-158, 1970.

Processing of juvenile delinquents in Illinois is defined and discussed. In preadjudication, the prosecutor assists the judge in deciding whether to deny the juvenile the benefits of Juvenile Court and recommends for the right reasons that the juvenile be detained until the adjudication hearing. Cases which should not involve and adjudication of delinquency by use of a consent decree are screened. At the adjudication hearing the prosecutor helps to conduct the hearing in a beneficial manner for the juvenile, and interprets the proceedings for the State's witnesses; and at disposition he questions the probation officer about his report and contributes to the dispositional recommendations. It is concluded the court system may require readjustment to enable the prosecutor to carry out these duties. 33 references.

96550 \$03

AUTHORS: Plaut, Thomas F. A.  
 ADDRESS: Division of Manpower and Training Programs, WIMH, Health Services and Mental Health Adm., Bethesda, Md.  
 TITLE: Policeman in difficulty.  
 SOURCE: Social Service Outlook.  
 SOURCEID: 6(5):6-7, 1971.

A special knowledge is needed to help the policeman in difficulty with problems caused by mental and emotional disorders. The importance of such knowledge is illustrated in the fact that police are the first handlers of more victims of mental illness and emotional disorder than all of the professionals in the health and welfare field put together. In addition, police and other members of the law and order systems are often intimately involved in mental illness cases from beginning to end. These and other reasons are the

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grounds on which the efforts of the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in the field of police training are based. The training projects are: behavioral science teaching in law schools and development of teaching methods and materials, an interdisciplinary law - medicine institute, psychiatry and law for the judiciary, and a summer college program for juvenile court judges. In addition, there have been a number of projects at state and local organizational levels which have had to do specifically with the individual policeman and his training in mental health. One project, with the objective of providing professionally oriented training and guidance to law enforcement agencies in the areas of alcoholism, suicidal behavior, mental illness, drug abuse, and sexual deviance, is described. It is concluded that, in the current climate of these times, with the kinds of social problems that exists, cooperation and true partnership between the academic, law enforcement, and health and social services teams are not merely desirable -- they are essential to the healthy progress of this nation.

96575      \$03  
 AUTHORS:    Foxe, Arthur W.  
 ADDRESS:    9 East 67th Street, New York, New York 10021  
 TITLE:      Crime and the philosophy of common sense.  
 SOURCE:     Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.  
 SOURCEID:   16(1,2,3,4):32-40, 1970.

A paper on crime and the philosophy of common sense is presented. It is the fourth in a series to bring the epic of crime in the western world up to date. Incidents where planes were recently hijacked are related. A comparison is made between Weatherman's bombings and Marxist revolution. The Black Panthers, a violent black group and the Green Panthers which includes loan sharks, bookies, policy slip vendors, gougers, hijackers, price fixers, fee splitters and dope pushers are mentioned. Crime is viewed as a problem of destruction. It is felt the looseness of the population as seen by gypsies, street people, trailers, and youth hordes in Siberia may relate to crime. It is concluded that common sense tolerance is characteristic of the democratic way of handling crime.

96595      \$03  
 AUTHORS:    Zulliger, Hans.  
 ADDRESS:    author address not given  
 TITLE:      Prophetic dreams.  
 SOURCE:     In: Devereux, G., Psychoanalysis and the occult.  
 SOURCEID:   New York, International Universities Press, 1970. 432 p.  
               (p. 168-182).

Six dreams, most of them revealed during psychoanalysis, are cited to demonstrate that the prophetic nature of the dreams, as appraised by the dreamers, was really quite the opposite: the dreams were evidences of longstanding fears, suicidal thoughts, death wishes, and the sort. In 2 cases, dreams signifying impending death were followed by death of the dreamers, and in both cases a form of unconscious suicide is indicated. Thus, a longstanding wish for suicide begins to surface as a dream, and shortly thereafter the person finds a way to actually end his life. This compares with a phenomenon known to criminologists: a person shows a friend a gun, which fires accidentally, barely missing the friend, whereupon the person with the gun immediately fires a second shot, killing the friend. As in the suicidal situation, the first surfacing of the latent intent (the accidental firing) allows the person's repressed intent to at last be known to him, and he then loses no time in achieving the ultimate expression. 16 references.

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96747 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Astor, Gerald.  
 ADDRESS: Look Magazine, New York  
 TITLE: The New York cops: an informal history  
 SOURCEID: New York, Charles Scribner, 1971. 249 p. \$6.95.

An informal history of the New York city police department describes a policeman's case load, considers police and public relations, and discusses the major investigations into police brutality and corruption. 76 references.

96757 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Ferster, Elyce Zenoff; Courtless, Thomas F.; Snethen, Edith Nash.  
 ADDRESS: The National Law Center, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: The juvenile justice system: in search of the role of counsel.  
 SOURCE: Fordham Law Review.  
 SOURCEID: 39(3):375-412, 1971.

The role of counsel in the juvenile justice system is explored. Questions left unanswered by the Supreme Court decision on the Gault case included: 1) time and person to be notified on right to counsel; 2) waiver of right to counsel; 3) function of counsel and adjudicatory and dispositional stages; and 4) whether the right to counsel extends to revocation of probation and aftercare status. It is suggested that the counsel ensures that court orders made for the child's benefit are carried out and assists delinquents in getting services he needs. New legislation may be required to issue orders against parents; to provide services, cooperate with the court or refrain from damaging behavior. 182 references.

96774 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Zahnd, Walter F.; Berecochea, John P.  
 ADDRESS: Social Welfare and Corrections, Chico State College, Chico, California  
 TITLE: Selection for release in a correctional institution for narcotic addicts.  
 SOURCE: International Journal of the Addictions.  
 SOURCEID: 5(4):675-691, 1970.

The procedures used at one correctional institution for narcotic addicts for releasing the residents to the community is described, and an attempt is made to gain a better understanding of the very complex process of selection by analyzing some of the empirical consequences. The procedures for referral of a resident for release are described. Referral comes at some time after the resident becomes legally eligible but before the termination of his commitment to the program. The time differences vary and are dependent both upon the behavior and characteristics of the resident and upon the counselor's perception of and reactions to the resident. The purpose of the study reported here was to discover what kinds of factors might be used by counsellors in their decision to refer for release. The findings indicate that readmissions who become involved in drug use early in life and those who do not conform to institutional rules are referred later, while those who become involved in drug use later in life and those who conform to institutional rules are referred early. First admissions who have relatively high access to socioeconomic resources and those who conform to institutional rules are referred early. First admissions who used heroin early in life and those who had more than one drug related jail commitment prior to their admission to the program were referred early. These findings have been interpreted in light of their common sense meaning and the understanding of the releasing process. A summary of the interpretation of the findings is presented. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

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96975 \$03  
 AUTHORS: National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.  
 TITLE: Working papers of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1970. 1448 p. 2 vols.

Two volumes containing materials used by the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws in drafting its study draft of a new Federal Criminal Code, consist of the consultants' reports and staff memoranda which served as a basis for statutory provisions submitted for discussion. The Working Papers contain comprehensive reviews of many aspects of the present law and detail the legal basis and policy foundations for the study draft provisions and for alternative value and it is tentatively planned that a third volume of Working Papers will be published containing additional materials relevant to the Commission's final report and possibly, a comprehensive index to all 3 volumes. This distribution of the Working Papers will stimulate incisive comment upon the study draft provisions of which the Committee will ultimately be the beneficiary in insuring the citizens a comprehensive, rational and modern federal criminal law. 1177 references.

97237 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Leenhouts, Keith J.  
 ADDRESS: Volunteers in Probation, Inc., 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067  
 TITLE: Punishment for first offenders.  
 SOURCE: FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.  
 SOURCEID: 40(3):22-26, 1971

Punishment for first offenders is reviewed. An 18 year old was offered the choice between a fine and probation or an adjournment work plan. The work plan consisted of working a number of days for the city, paying a charge to cover insurance, supervision and administration, and reporting once a week to volunteer sponsor and once a month to a counselor. This leaves the offender without a criminal record. The offender accepted the work plan and was placed with a sponsor, a radio and TV repairman, a field which interested the offender. He subsequently entered the electronics field. Offenders 17 to 23 years of age have entered the program and 98% completed it successfully. The program is viewed as constructive punishment since only useful work is assigned.

97245 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Clayton, Tom.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Men in prison.  
 SOURCEID: London, Hamish Hamilton, 1970. 251 p. \$8.75.

Pentonville, a medium security prison for recidivists in London, is described by a journalist who visited it for 6 months. The prisoners include drunks, drug addicts, sex offenders and fraudulent stockbrokers. They are described as they see themselves and as seen by the warden, the chaplain and the prison officers. Violence, sex and racial attitudes of the prison are reviewed. The biggest problem of the prison is managing over 1,000 prisoners daily. A glossary of prison language used in the text is included.

97262 \$03  
 AUTHORS: no author.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: no title.  
 SOURCE: Mental Health Court Digest.  
 SOURCEID: 14(10):1-6, 1971.

Recent rulings of reported state and federal court decisions relating to mental health are summarized for use by mental health agencies and personnel. Topics include 1) acceptance of



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psychiatrist's testimony as to complaining witness; 2) validity of state charges for care in psychiatric hospitals in cases of incompetency to stand trial; 3) payment of disability benefits in case of involuntional depression; 4) responsibility of trial courts to order psychiatric examination in cases of obvious mental disturbance; 5) legality of will leaving deceased estate to further research being conducted by a psychical group; 6) role of court appointed psychiatrists as neutral witnesses; 7) requirement of Michigan school district to admit minor plaintiff's residing in a psychiatric care clinic qualifying as a licensed home for children; 8) right of psychiatric hospital to determine treatment and continue confinement at its own discretion; 9) justification of a 1 day to life sentence in case of sexual abuse of a child; and 10) parental right to refuse blood transfusion to minor children because of religious objections.

97288 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Brajsa, P.; Lazar, D.; Ozimec, S.; Pavelic, P.; Orban, N.; Vidovic, D.  
 ADDRESS: Social Work Centre Assembly of the Varazdin Commune  
 TITLE: Work of the Counselling Centre for Children and Youths of Antisocial Behaviour with the Social Work Centre of the Assembly of the Varazdin Commune.  
 SOURCE: In: Summaries Vol. 1: 3rd International Congress of Social Psychiatry.  
 SOURCEID: Zagreb, September 21-27, 1970. 247 p. (p. 9).

The Social Work Center of the Commune of Varazdin has founded the Counselling Center for Children and Youths of Antisocial Behavior. This new organization employs a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a defectologist, a jurist, and a social worker. The organized approach to problems of youth delinquency has been classified into diagnostic, therapeutic, and scientific research categories. The diagnostic aspect employs a teamwork approach involving psychological, psychiatric, defectological, sociological, and legal efforts. In the therapeutic section, stress is put on group work with children and youth in conjunction with their parents. The scientific research part of the work includes a systematic detection of beginnings of antisocial behavior in children of higher elementary school age. Data so collected is being correlated with child and youth delinquency data relating to not only the Commune of Varazdin, but Ludbreg, Ivanec, and Novi Marov as well.

97320 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Schindler, Sepp.  
 ADDRESS: A-1050 Wien, Schonbrunner Strasse 111, Austria  
 TRITLE: /Some problems in the treatment of juvenile offenders./  
 TITLE: Einige Probleme der Behandlung straffälliger Jugendlicher.  
 SOURCE: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie (Göttingen).  
 SOURCEID: 19(6):230-233, 1970.

Problems in the treatment of juvenile offenders are discussed as a matter of concern not only to the doctor and the psychotherapist but also to parents, teachers, psychologists, law makers, and probation officers. An extensive case history of a 17 year old offender is presented with comment. It is generally urged that a youthful offender not be thrust out of society before he has had a chance to find a place there, that the offender be convinced that society is not indifferent to his punishment, and that the punishment may be considered as a sort of symbolic atonement which purifies for future healthy living. It is specifically urged that the offender be treated for emotional conflicts if they exist. 1 reference.

97321 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Bauer, Gunther.  
 ADDRESS: 435 Recklinghausen, Paulusstrasse 40 a, Germany  
 TRITLE: /Sex crimes by juvenile delinquents./

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TITLE: Triebverbrechen jugendlicher und minderjähriger Delinquenten.  
SOURCE: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie (Göttingen).  
SOURCEID: 19(6):234-237, 1970.

Sex crimes among juvenile delinquents in terms of the extent and significance of sex offenses by the young are discussed, stressing the potential seriousness of even the slightest incidence of such offenses. Several cases are described where minor sex offenses, committed in adolescence, terminated in rape and murder in later years. The need for early detection of such aberrant tendencies is emphasized, and prompt and timely referral to psychiatric therapy is urged. Finally considered are specific measures for improving police approach to the juvenile sex offender.

97374 \$03  
AUTHORS: Brown, Barry S.; Markman, Ellen M.; DuPont, Robert L.  
ADDRESS: Department of Corrections, Washington, D. C.  
TITLE: Released offenders' perceptions of community and institution.  
SOURCE: Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy.  
SOURCEID: 16(1):88-96, 1970.

There is substantial agreement that parolees' attitudes toward parole and toward life in the community can be significant for community adjustment, yet little information has been obtained in these areas. A study is conducted with samples of successful and unsuccessful parolees from medium security institutions. Subjects were asked to identify the most helpful, most harmful, and most important institutional event; and to identify the most helpful, most harmful, and most important community related event. Parolees, successful or unsuccessful, cite their separation from the community as the single most harmful event occurring to them while in the institution. At the same time, parolees see themselves with limited community involvement while incarcerated. Most strikingly, parole successes differ significantly from parole failures in the degree of helpfulness they ascribe to persons in the community once released from the institution. Support from community members is more largely seen as available by parole successes than by parole failures. The implications here are apparent. If the presence of supportive persons in the community is viewed by offenders as important, and indeed as related to success or failure on parole, then it behooves correctional staffs to work more largely in the offenders' communities and to make real effort to deal with those communities in maintaining and/or developing effective prosocial support. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

97396 \$03  
AUTHORS: Bureau of Prisons.  
ADDRESS: U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20537  
TITLE: Differential treatment: a way to begin.  
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., U.S. Depart. of Justice, 1970. 120 p.

The goals and objectives of the Robert F. Kennedy Youth Center in Morgantown, West Virginia, are specified. The primary goal is to provide for the care, custody and treatment of committed youthful offenders so that the greatest number are returned to the community to lead nondelinquent lives. The treatment program at the Youth Center 1) classifies students into treatment related behavioral categories, 2) assigns these students to staff, appropriately matched according to their interests and abilities to work with a particular type of student, and 3) outlines treatment strategies for each behavioral category which will provide a framework within which will begin the development of differential treatment programs. This handbook was prepared primarily for those involved directly in correctional operations but also should be of interest to high level management. 5 references.

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97416 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Lawson, Robert B.; Greene, Ronald T.; Richardson, J. Steven; McClure, Gary; Padina, Robert J.  
 ADDRESS: Psychology Department, John Dewey Hall, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401  
 TITLE: Token economy program in a maximum security correctional hospital.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.  
 SOURCEID: 152(3):199-205, 1971.

A discussion is presented involving implementation of a token economy program in a correctional hospital. Forty one low functioning male patients were studied regardless of diagnostic record or criminal offense. Patients selected were indifferent, apathetic, dependent, and institutionalized. The results indicate that behaviorally inactive patients engaged in reinforced activities in order to gain access to a variety of reinforcers. Token economy programs can be an effective treatment method in a maximum security correctional hospital. 11 references. (Author abstract modified)

97421 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Beiss, David.  
 ADDRESS: Section on Experimental Group and Family Studies, Adult Psychiatry Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014  
 TITLE: Varieties of consensual experience: III. contrasts between families of normals, delinquents and schizophrenics.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease.  
 SOURCEID: 152(2):73-95, 1971.

A selective review of the literature is given to predict that normal families would experience their environment as patterned, logical and masterable (environment sensitive); that members in families of delinquents would experience themselves in their own universe where others' behavior and opinion were irrelevant (distance sensitive); that families of schizophrenics would experience the environment as confusing and hostile and would strive toward shared, stylized and distorted notions of it as a means of mutual protection and support. An array of experimental findings, using objective measures from a card sorting procedure, confirmed most of these predictions. It was suggested that an overall model of consensual experience remained a plausible explanation of family performance but that an individual information processing model was equally plausible. Three distinctive contributions of the present methods and concepts were discussed: their provision of a typology of families based on objective classificatory techniques, the possibility of bypassing notions of the ideal and defective in family life and the study of families' interaction with their communities. 40 references. (Author abstract)

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97451 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Harrison, Robert M.  
 ADDRESS: San Mateo County Service League, 678 Main Street, P.O. Box 750, Redwood City, California 94064  
 TITLE: Two-year follow-up study of the first 100 inmates admitted to the San Mateo County Work Furlough Facility.  
 SOURCEID: Redwood City, California, San Mateo County Service League, 1970. 11 p.

Findings from 2 previous reports; "A Preliminary Survey of the San Mateo County Work Furlough Program", and "A followup Study of the First 100 Inmates Admitted to the San Mateo County Work Furlough Facility" are combined and convictions of the study sample for 2 years prior to work furlough to 2 years after release from the jail term that included work furlough are compared. 16 references.

97535 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Gavzer, Bernard.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: On guard: protect yourself against the criminal.  
 SOURCEID: Associated Press, 1970. 64 p. \$1.00.

An illustrated handbook contains recommendations aimed at reducing the reader's chances of becoming a victim of crime by advising him on ways to deter the potential criminal. The recommendations, based on information from sources in law enforcement, criminology, human behavior and related disciplines, cover the following situations and safeguards: danger from assault, abusive telephone calls, robbery, burglary, watchdogs, lighting, home checklists, criminal ruses, purse snatching, rape, sex offenses, bunco artists and con men, and auto theft. Goals for achieving a national anticrime atmosphere are also listed.

97537 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc.  
 ADDRESS: 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York 10003  
 TITLE: Juvenile detention problems in New York City.  
 SOURCEID: New York, Citizens' Committee for Children, 1970. 6 p.

Juvenile detention problems of New York City are reviewed by a citizens' committee. A history of the situation is included, along with the current situation regarding physical plants, staff, services and programs. Recommendations are made for: 1) improvement in detention facilities, 2) plans for changed physical plants, 3) changes to be instituted by the Office of Probation, 4) changes to be instituted by top court administrators, and 5) changes to be instituted by the mayor. It is emphasized that the secure detention in its present forms serves little purpose for the children or society, and that most are detained because they have no where else to go.

97539 \$03  
 AUTHORS: North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts; Montague, Bert M.  
 ADDRESS: Raleigh, North Carolina  
 TITLE: Rules of procedure applicable to children in the District Court.  
 SOURCEID: Raleigh, N. C. Administrative Office of the Court, 1970. 103 p.

Rules of procedures applicable to children in the North Carolina District Court are presented. It is expected that the application and enforcement of the rules promulgated in the handbook will advance the state towards administration of a sound and uniform juvenile justice system. Areas dealt with include: definitions, prehearing procedure, notice and attendance, adjudication of status, disposition, court supervision of children, and appeal.

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97544 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Roberts, Albert R.  
 ADDRESS: 9311 19th Avenue, Adelphi, Maryland 20783  
 TITLE: Vocational highlights of three correctional education programs.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Correctional Education.  
 SOURCEID: 22(1):34-38, 4, 1970.

The most practical and unique aspects are described of the vocational education programs at the New York Prison at Wallkill, the California State Prison at San Quentin, and the Hawaii State Prison. Influences of the physical and therapeutic environment are not discussed. The vocational education programs presented are planned to provide a realistic relationship between vocational training and subsequent employment. It is noted that the programs must be reinforced by appropriate counseling and social education if the inmate is to be effectively aided into becoming a responsible and productive member of free society. 3 references.

97566 \$03  
 AUTHORS: New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies; Durand, G. Thomson; Zoda, Bertha.  
 ADDRESS: Trenton, New Jersey 08625  
 TRITLE: /Mental health services./  
 TITLE: 1969 annual report.  
 SOURCE: Welfare Reporter.  
 SOURCEID: 21(1):4-125, 1971.

The 1969 annual report of the New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies is presented. It includes reports on the following: mental health and hospitals, retardation, correction and parole, narcotic addiction and drug abuse, community and professional services, welfare, legal affairs, business management, and finances.

97669 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Griffiths, A. W.; Richards, B. W.; Zaremba, J.; Abramowicz, T.; Stewart, A.  
 ADDRESS: Her Majesty's Prison, Wandsworth, London, England  
 TITLE: Psychological and sociological investigation of XYY prisoners.  
 SOURCE: Nature (London).  
 SOURCEID: 227(5255):290-292, 1970.

A sociological and psychological study of XYY chromosome distributions among 3 groups of tall, recidivist male prisoners in London is described. Sociological, physical, intelligence, and criminological data were analyzed among the subjects who ranged in age from 23 to 46 years and averaged 73.4 inches in height, and compared to controls who were 72.3 inches tall. The XYY constitution in prisoners was related to 5 of 9 tendencies which were statistically frequent: a past history of often severe mental illness; lower than average intelligence; higher frequency of convictions; lower achievement levels than their fathers or brothers; and greater height than other family members. The other factors were: a criminal history of offenses against property; an asocial personality; severe alcoholism of ascendants, usually the father; and homosexuality, covert rather than overt. Conclusions were mitigated by the small number of subjects studied, the unassessed reliability of the elicited sociological data, and the heterogeneity among both the subjects and controls. 22 references.

97752 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Newman, Joseph.  
 ADDRESS: Books by U.S. News and World Report, Washington D. C.  
 TITLE: The drug peddlers.  
 SOURCE: In: Newman, J., What everyone needs to know about drugs.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. News and World Report, 1970. 239 p. (p.69-82).



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Users of heroine are rich and poor, black and white, urban and rural. They use drugs as escape from the depression of their lives or to seek new physical sensations. Heroin has been called the most democratic of substances because it users, whatever their stations, crave it equally. It is not a social drug such as marihuana. It enslaves and because it makes its consumers so dependent, it has an ever increasing market. It has been estimated that there are perhaps 200,000 drug addicts in this country, about half of them in New York, with thousands of pushers eager to supply them with temporary satisfaction 3, 4, 5 times a day. Drug sales, except where carefully regulated by law, are illegal yet there seems to be a limitless supply. The drug routes to the U.S. are depicted and an explanation is given of how an estimated one and a half tons of heroin makes its way into the United States annually, involving a trade that amounts to more than \$300 million each year. It is apparent that a serious effort to halt the traffic in illicit drugs involves a determined attack on the problem at the very source and at the points of importation into the United States. This involves a far greater investment of both money and diplomacy than the United States has produced so far to persuade foreign governments to halt illicit production of drug materials and to secure effective enforcement of the law at points of entry into this country.

97808 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Leenhouts, Keith J.  
 ADDRESS: Volunteers in Probation, Inc., 200 Washington Square  
 Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067  
 TITLE: Volunteers in probation.  
 SOURCE: Court Review.  
 SOURCEID: 10(3):19,22, 1970.

Courts throughout the country are utilizing volunteers effectively in their probation programs. A description is made of one such program in Royal Oak, Michigan, which over the last decade has cut the recidivism rate to only 7%. Suggestions are given for developing a volunteer program.

97810 \$03  
 AUTHORS: no author.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Lenient courts cause crime.  
 SOURCE: Law Officer.  
 SOURCEID: 4(1):24-25, 1971.

Highlights from the address to the FBI National Academy by Judge Edward M. Curran point out a principal cause of crime in America today, namely lenient courts. Calling for swift, certain, and impartial justice, Judge Curran said less attention should be paid to legal technicalities. Four important elements in the solution of the crime problem are offered by the Judge: the public, the police, the prosecuting agencies and the judiciary functioning together, as a bulwark of defense in the war on crime.

97819 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Cohn, Yona.  
 ADDRESS: New York City Probation Department, New York  
 TITLE: The court and the probation officer: two interacting  
 systems.  
 SOURCEID: Jerusalem, Ministry of Social Welfare, 1970. 195 p.

The presentence investigation report which is regarded as a connecting link between the judicial and probation systems reflects rather accurately the stage of professional probation theory by its lack of finality in professional framework, by its lack of uniformity, and by some lack of inner integratedness of the ingredients within it. An analytical investigation of the elements of the report, correlated with the court decision, makes an

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assessment of its present stage of development possible, and makes it more amenable to increased effectiveness through conscious change, as its underlying and implicit trends are made explicit and open. 29 references.

97838 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Wallach, Irving A.  
 ADDRESS: Research Analysis Corp. McLean, Virginia  
 TITLE: The police function in a Negro community: Volume 1. summary and conclusions.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-196762, 1970. 23 p. PC:\$3.00 MF:\$ .95.

The report presents a description of how 1 Negro ghetto community is policed, and an analysis of some of the factors which influence or determine why the community is policed in this manner from the perspective of the police. The community studied was the Western Police District of the City of Baltimore. Data were gathered by a single investigator, primarily by participant observation, interviews, and the use of key informants during the October 1968 through September 1969 time period. The purpose of the study was to describe for a specific Negro community: how and by whom the community is policed; the community and police environment within which policing takes place; the rationale underlying police efforts; and factors influencing police operations and behavior. The Western District can be described in overall terms as a small, heterogeneous, densely populated, primarily residential, high crime, all Negro area. (Journal abstract - USGRDR)

97839 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Wallach, Irving A.  
 ADDRESS: Research Analysis Corp., McLean, Virginia  
 TITLE: The police function in a Negro community: volume II.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-196763, 1970. 194 p. PC:\$3.00 MF:\$ .95.

Recent dramatic increases in crime and civil disorder have focused increased attention upon the police, not all of which has been favorable. Nevertheless, almost all elements of our society recognize the need for social control, and that the performance of the control function affects their daily lives. The purpose of the research was to develop through empirical investigation a first hand understanding of the police function and its implementation in a Negro community, from the police perspective. The community selected for study was the Western Police District of the city of Baltimore. This community was selected because it met 3 criteria: it was essentially an all Negro community; it had a high crime rate; and it was policed by a racially mixed police force. The objectives of the research were: to describe the Western District as it appeared to the police; to describe police roles, functions, and activities in the District; and to present a description of the police behavior patterns involved in policing the community. (Journal abstract - USGRDR)

97843 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Luedtke, Gerald.  
 ADDRESS: Luedtke and Associates, Detroit, Michigan  
 TITLE: Crime and the physical city: a pilot study prepared for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-196784, 1970. 91 p. PC:\$3.00 MF:\$ .95.

The pilot study is based on the premise that the physical design of urban neighborhoods may be utilized as an approach to crime reduction. Five Detroit precincts were selected for study through an analysis of 289 structures in which crimes had occurred during 1969, on site inspection of high crime areas, data from monthly crime

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record printouts from the Detroit police department, and interviews with Chief Inspectors of the Detroit P.D. The study precincts comprise a cross-section of the city's physical and socioeconomic structure. Selected crime sites are analyzed in terms of 1) day and time of crime and method of entry, 2) location of structure on block, 3) physical condition of structure, 4) degrees of concealment and visibility of site, 5) characteristics of building access, 6) extent of public and private lighting, 7) amount of pedestrian traffic in area and in building, and 8) land use of adjoining building and neighborhood characteristics. (Journal abstract - USGNDP)

97858 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Richardson, Elliot L.  
 ADDRESS: Washington, D.C.  
 TITLE: Social and cultural concomitants of marihuana use.  
 SOURCE: In: HEW, Marihuana and Health.  
 SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 100 p. (p. 87-94).

So far as society is concerned, 3 of the major areas of interest for moderate cannabis use: 1) The possibility of progression to the use of either more or stronger marihuana, or to other stronger drugs (whether they be hallucinogens or narcotics); 2) The possibility of the development of psychic dependence and/or psychotic reactions; 3) The possibility of the commission of crime while under the influence of cannabis. The arguments relating cannabis to crime generally fall into 3 major categories: 1) Loss of control during intoxication and indulgence in impulsive and irrational acts of violence, particularly in the case of a psychotic reaction; 2) Loss of a sense of moral discipline and inhibition, and increasing number of associates drawn from criminal ranks; 3) Direct contribution to crime by fortifying the criminally inclined to commit antisocial acts. Although data concerning the social and cultural concomitants of cannabis use is inadequate in many respects, there are certain social constants concerning the moderate smoker which seem to hold true across a variety of studies conducted in many countries. The marihuana smoker tends to be young, male, and up until the present time, was predominantly drawn from members of lower socioeconomic groups. There are no adequate figures available as to how long the moderate marihuana usage pattern persists, or as to how many of the moderate users progress to heavier use of cannabis, even apart from their possible progression to stronger drugs. 20 references.

97881 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Poff, Merrill.  
 ADDRESS: Institute of Child Development, Minnesota University, Minneapolis, Minnesota  
 TITLE: The service-related experience of juvenile delinquents. VII. the relation between type of juvenile offense and outcome in service.  
 SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, AD-715723, 1970. 21 p. PC:\$3.00 MF:\$95.

Work reported earlier on the prognostic significance of various aspects of juvenile delinquency for adjustment in military service was extended to cover type of offense. Results are presented separately for persons with a history of juvenile confinement and persons without a history of juvenile confinement. A survey was made of all the specific types of offenses which were shown in the delinquency records, based on the total sample of delinquents being studied. The 9 categories of offenses with the greatest frequency of occurrence were: against property; minor mischief; major auto; violation of probation or parole; absention or running away from home or institution; sex connected offense; incorrigibility; aggression against person; robbery; rejections for conduct reasons are tabled against these categories. Type of outcome in service is shown by category for those who entered service. The most adverse offense categories in terms of service outcome were the trio of

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incurrigibility, violation of probation or parole, and absention or running away from home, school, or training school. This statement holds for both the confined and nonconfined groups. The least adverse categories in terms of service outcome were minor mischief and sex connected offenses. (Journal abstract - USGRDR)

97941 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Joyner, Bill; Maxey, John.  
 ADDRESS: North Mississippi Rural Legal Services, Batesville, Mississippi  
 TITLE: Juvenile offenses: a study of adjudication and disposition in Mississippi.  
 SOURCE: Mississippi Law Journal.  
 SOURCEID: 42(1):60-88, 1971.

In an attempt to analyze the youth court system as it is in Mississippi, the youth court system was found to be not a system at all but a muddle of competing and often contradicting activities. Thus based on the hypothesis that the youth court system is an artificial combination of illusions and realities, the report is a coordination of separate studies, an attempt to integrate the many facets of the youth court in the State of Mississippi. Discussed in the report are: the definition of the juvenile delinquent in Mississippi; the history and philosophy of the Mississippi Youth Court Act; the expanding meaning of the due process clause to the juvenile court; initial proceedings, adjudication, and disposition in juvenile court; and recommendations for the youth court system. 122 references.

97942 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Singhvi, G. C.  
 ADDRESS: author address not given  
 TITLE: Socialisation of punishments to anti-social individuals.  
 SOURCE: Social Welfare.  
 SOURCEID: 17(10):3-4, 1971.

Criminal law, as any other law, should reflect the will and interests of all citizens of the state and never be static. The ideal to be achieved in criminal law should be to reform individuals with antisocial and criminal proclivities without punishing them. Following a set pattern of dealing with antisocial offences will do more harm than good. Treatment must differ not only from disease to disease but from patient to patient.

97944 \$03  
 AUTHORS: State of California Bureau of Criminal Statistics.  
 ADDRESS: 3301 C Street, P.O. Box 1583, Sacramento, California 95807  
 TITLE: Superior Court convictions and probation grants and juvenile court actions and local supervision placements: 1966-1968.  
 SOURCEID: Sacramento, California Department of Justice, 1970. 22 p.

A report contains tables covering the years 1966, 1967, and 1968 which are the product of the development of rate data for the most populous counties of the State of California, concerning case activity in the courts and probation departments related to the deployment of probation personnel. Since the focus of the data is at the court level, the figures are not necessarily indicative of the gross amount of crime or delinquency in several counties. These tabulations represent procedural stages well removed from that of crime detection and a considerable amount of screening by police, probation, or prosecution agencies would have greatly reduced the original dimensions of the problem as initially encountered on the street. Data on juvenile cases were compared to the number of juvenile court actions rather than to convictions as was the method in adult presentations. To permit some broad generalizations in this report, a base of 100,000 total population was applied alike to both the juvenile and the adult data.

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97946 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Washington Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
 ADDRESS: 1008 Lowman Building, 107 Cherry Street, Seattle, Washington 98104  
 TITLE: Probation services in the Tacoma-Pierce County justice and municipal courts: an assessment and recommendations.  
 SOURCEID: Seattle, Washington Council of NCCD, 1970. 8 p.

An evaluation of the Tacoma-Pierce County Justice and Municipal Court Probation Department, a federally funded project intended to demonstrate to the community the need and desirability of probation service's for the misdemeanor, is presented. The Washington Council of the NCCD strongly endorses the continuation of the program based on the success of the development and operation to date. A proposed budget request is included in the report.

98021 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Mallory, C. Eugene.  
 ADDRESS: Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.  
 TITLE: Verbal conditioning with delinquents.  
 SOURCE: Psychology.  
 SOURCEID: 7(1):58-69, 1970.

Forty eight delinquent boys and a matched control group were used to test the hypothesis that the delinquents' behavior would be less amenable to change through verbal stimuli and reinforcements. The hypothesis derives from research indicating delinquents to be verbally inadequate, socially deviant, and lacking in dependency motivation. The study design was an attempt to change the type of stimulus verbs used by the subjects; aggressive, neutral and dependent stimuli were used along with positive and negative verbal reinforcements. Results do not completely support the hypothesis, although significant differences were found between control and experimental Ss. The theory that the delinquent cannot develop dependency relationships needs additional study, but it is concluded that this approach to a study of verbal behavior may be effective in understanding delinquents. 21 references.

98054 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Hogan, Robert.  
 ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21205  
 TRITITLE: /Evaluation of 5 measuring devices./  
 TITLE: Final progress report, NIMH Grant MH-16377-01.  
 SOURCEID: Final Report, NIMH Grant MH-16377, 1970. 8 p.

A report is presented which summarizes the progress made in evaluating measuring devices: empathy scale which predicts delinquent behavior, survey of ethical attitudes; a scale designed to measure independence of judgment, Q-sort deck to be used with delinquents, and stick figures as a measure of social acuity. Results considered significant and sub-sequent study are discussed. Abstracts of previous research are included. 10 references.

98066 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.  
 ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 TITLE: Police-community relations: crisis in our time.  
 SOURCEID: 2nd. Ed., Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. \$12.75.

Activities in the field of police-community relations deeply affect the image of professional law enforcement. Recently such relations have intensified in complexity and demands. The maintenance of law and order involves a partnership between the police and the



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public, and neglect to foster such partnership can fragment both groups into isolated enclaves unable to communicate with one another. The individual law enforcement officer is regarded as the key to developing mutual understanding and support, without whose full commitment, the most carefully planned and funded program would be bound to fail. Besides the normal facets of police-community relations involving training, organization of activities and group and press relations, more pressing and up-to-date problems are stressed: 1) student - teacher - police relationships the way they are and the way they could be; 2) sociological factors such as broken homes, poor housing, inferior education, the ghetto syndrome; 3) civil disobedience, its concepts, philosophy and practice; and 4) riots, how they occur and how to prevent them. 61 references.

98079 \$03  
 AUTHORS: Dubey, Sumati W.  
 ADDRESS: School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio  
 TITLE: Powerlessness and the adaptive responses of disadvantaged blacks: a pilot study.  
 SOURCE: Human Organization.  
 SOURCEID: 30 (2):149-157, 1971.

A theoretical scheme for classifying the American Black's responses to a situation of deprivation and powerlessness is presented. It is argued that Blacks tend to respond in 4 major ways to their sense of powerlessness. These responses were labeled as "traditionalist," "protector," "criminal" and "revolutionist." The hypotheses were tested with 2 sample groups, one employed and another unemployed, selected from the Black population in a large metropolitan area in the midwestern region of the United States. The criminal response and the revolutionist response were more characteristic of a group with a high sense of powerlessness. Both the traditionalist response and the protest response were more characteristic of a group with a low sense of powerlessness. 30 references. (Author abstract modified)

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